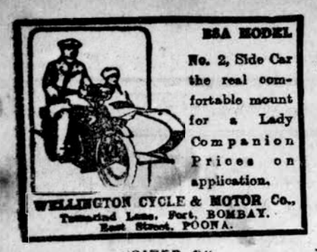

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY HARNAMDAS PURATHAL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 73 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles

Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th May	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Nagoya" †	6,854
11th "	"Dongola"	8,056
18th "	"Malwa" *	10,911
25th "	"Neuralia"	9,082
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Delta" ‡	8,087
23rd "	"Narkunda" *	16,115
30th "	"Morea"	10,820

Morea, Salsava, Narkunda — Through steamers from Australia.

Somali — Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

†Nagoya, Delta — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

3rd June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer.	Remarks.
31st "	"Farkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports,
26th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports,

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	Remarks.
23rd May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
24th "	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st June	KAROA	East & South Africa.
26th "	RAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168
Telephone No. 1356.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd "	16th "
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	16th "	28th "
Hosshiu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd "	28th "
Annam Maru	T. Inouye	25th "	5th June.
Indo Maru"	S. Arai	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru"	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. UHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	1th May	26th "
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th "	26th "
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th "	25th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd "	5th "
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd "	4th July.

a—This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. SAGAMI,
Manager.

Morahy Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	9,996,220

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,335
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors as from April 1st, 1921, interest on Savings Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

E. H. H. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Re. 500 each Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ... 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ... 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. ... 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Mhowgaon
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanguna
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Octacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semboku
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

NARAYAN NARANAN BHAT,
Secretary and Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

BAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
"DHURANDHAR BROTHERS",
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seerjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

SIVANLAL BANTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office

Poona City — Lahore.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 1403, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUSWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
52 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India I: Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Ben

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustees) is a Trustee of the Reserve Fund

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4

LOWEST RATE OF PR

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or 609, Bow Bazar. Street Calcutta.

The Chief Ag D. SEN & 1 Chowrin Calc

Agency Applications Invited.

BANKING.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,

Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)

Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284 = „ 3,542,774

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tobing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

Office Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ...	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—Two CLERKS with good handwriting and excellent references. Apply personally to the SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., Fort, Bombay. A C9482

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced EUROPEAN DYER for a local Dye Works. Apply sharp to Box No. 4008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9485

WANTED — All-round CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, able to correspond correctly, also in Gujarati and Marathi. Apply with salary required in own handwriting to Box No. 4006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R316

WANTED B.E. or L.C.E. or any other 1st rate man as whole-time Assistant to an Engineer in Bombay. Must be good at Theodolite Surveys, Construction and Theoretical calculations. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Good future prospects. Apply Box No. 4012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R327

WANTED—A First class MECHANICAL ENGINEER having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Bhiwani Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mill, Co., Ltd., 7, Malharrao Wadi, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2. A C 9492

WANTED immediately for the Victoria High English School, Dewas 2, Central India, a B.Sc., as SCIENCE TEACHER on a salary, of Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Undersigned, before 31st May, 1921, with testimonials stating past experience. B. N. BHAJEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Commerce and Education Member of Council, Dewas State 2 A C 9488

WANTED an experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Elderly man thoroughly conversant with business correspondence and knowledge of Guiarati, accounts preferred, fair salary according to qualification would be allowed. Apply Box No. 4007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9481

WANTED.—Influential Travelling CANVASSERS, to secure orders, for Swadeshi Piece-goods on Commission basis, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply K. SHANKERLAL & CO., Matuk Chawk, Ahmedabad. A R 298

WANTED an energetic Parsi youth as an ASSISTANT to a SALESMAN in Wine and Spirit line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4002 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." z z p z A 309

SITUATION WANTED.

CHEMIST, possessing thorough practical experience in seed-crushing Oil Refining and Analysis of Seeds, Oils, Cakes, Soaps, etc., OFFERS HIS SERVICES, to prospecting Capitalists and Oil Mill Owners. Write Box No. 4003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R 310

WANTED WORK—HARD WORK, as personal assistant, companion tutor, by cosmopolitan Indian graduate, with long experience. Capable reliable young. High wages not much concern. Please write Box No. 4009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R320

HOUSE & FLATS TO TET.

TO LET—Specious GODOWNS, 50ft. by 25ft. height 17ft. entirely fire-proof, from 1st June at Anjirbag, Rose Cottage Line, Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply CHAMPSY BHIMJI & CO., on spot. C R318

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a' W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." F

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

NEW COTTON MILL MACHINERY REQUIRED.—WANTED a complete set machinery, of 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, for a cotton mill. Please apply to Box No. 3096 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." K R297

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE a Lithographic Printing Machine, size 30in. by 40in. in good working order. Apply for particulars to the RAVI VARMA F. A. L. WORK, Post Malavli via Lonavla, District Poona. K R9476

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION of Davar's College of Commerce commences on the 6th June, in the New Larger Premises, at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, where the intending students should immediately apply for Prospectus. M R326

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N

FOR SALE—80 lbs. double fly TENT, complete Camp bed, bath, chair, table, Rs. 95. Box No. 4010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R323

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Lalbaugh Swadeshi Stores, Baya Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balekhan, Roshan Building, Ballasis, Road. 9409

THE Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products. T C 9437

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The Bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities rendered to constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
C 9411 Ag. Manager.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate 59, Medows Street, Fort.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 23rd day of May, 1921, to the 30th day of May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 19th May, 1921.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office, on and after the 28th day of May, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register, on Saturday, the 21st May 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

By order of the Board, C 9425

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH VACHRAJ RAMJEE has severed his connection, from our firm, as from the 21st instant.

In future we are not responsible for any business, transactions or money dealings that he enters into in our name or on our behalf.

A. G. TRIKAMJEE & CO.,
Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents.
R314

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the NOTICE given by me along with others, in this paper and in the issue of "The Praja Mitra and The Parsi" of 20th January, 1921, warning the public not to deal with the 10 (ten) shares in the Kohinoor Mills, bearing Nos. 3615, 3418, A1427, 2369, 2285, 333, 3243, 2198, 1496 and 2201.

I now beg to withdraw the said notice. By an order made by the Court I have been appointed Receiver of the said shares with authority to sell the same. There is therefore no longer any objection to anybody dealing with the said shares.

HARIDAS JADAVJI,
Share and Stock Broker,
Fort, Bombay.
R321

SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE CAWNPORE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

2. PROFESSORS on Rs. 350-25-500.
1 LECTURER on Rs. 150-15-300.

A professor will be required, to teach at least four of the following subjects:—Economics, banking, and currency, book-keeping and accountancy, business organisation, Commercial and industrial Law, correspondence, commercial history and commercial geography. Candidates for the lectureship should be throughly competent, to teach book-keeping, shorthand, Typewriting, and business office routine.

Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 3rd June, 1921. Only those possessing teaching experience need apply. Selected candidates will be required to present themselves for a personal interview before appointment.

VIKRAMAJIT SINGH(M.L.L.,
Secretary,
Sanatan Dharma College,
Committee Cawnpore.
C 9490

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS GOCULDAS, and BAI GOMTIBAI, widow of Goculdas Haridas, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance lease or other wise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Gavthan land or ground together with the messuage tenement o rdwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Malad in Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana bearing notified area Committee's No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 5300 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the passage and Gavthan land and beyond that by the Post office building on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Govindrao Mantri on or towards bye North by a public passage and on or towards the South public pacca Built Road.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys fo rthe purchaser.
C 9493

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4980.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON SWEEPING AND LOOSE COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly., Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Co's Goods' Yard, Colaba the following goods.

1 lot Cotton Sweeping and loose Cotton.

MENESSE & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th May, 1921.

MESSRS RICHARD AND READYMONY.

Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURES, TYE-WRITER, CARPET, WATCH, IRON SAFE, JEWLLERIES ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Office the abovenamed articles.

Property on view.

RICHARD AND READYMONY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Glenrose", Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Hotel, very valuable and handsome made-to-order teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, by Wimbridge, Devjee Canji and others, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, rich woollen carpets and durries, drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs, Chesterfield cabinets, copper greysers for bath, ornaments, silver cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, rocking chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, ice box, on large refrigerator, meatsafe, utensils, one large English gas stove, etc., etc.

The property of Oscar Stanton, Esq., of Messrs. The Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE GREY YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at Pydowni Tambakanta at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathubhai of Tambakanta, Pydhowni.

57 bales each of 400 lbs. Japanese X Reel 2-42s. Grey Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Amrutlal Narotum of Mulji Jetha Market.

2 cases of Shikari Cloth (woollen piece goods

On account and risk of Messrs. L. Ebrahim Haji Shariff and Co.:—

2 crates each 40 doz. rice dish (white).

1 crate 100 doz. white thick cup and saucers.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 English-built second-hand rubber tyred landau by Kesterton in good order.

1 rubber-tyred elegant English Landauelet by Turrill and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANISED AND CORRUGATED STEEL SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Rupchand Chogalal Lalvani of Miza Street, Parsi Gully, Bombay the following bundles marked M/1825/CO No. 1/468.

70 Bundles 840 sheets 7ft. by 8/3ft .by 24 G.
70 Bundles 980 sheets 6ft. by 8/3ft. by 24 G.
85 Bundles 850 sheets 8ft. by 8/3 by 24 G.
80 Bundles 730 sheets 9ft. by 8/3ft. by 24 G.
163 Bundles 1,304 sheets 10ft. by 8/3ft. by 24 G.

Marked M/1825/CO No. 469/524.

56 Bundles 448 sheets 10ft. by 8/3ft. by 24 G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT KALYAN NEAR RAILWAY SIDING SUITABLE FOR FACTORY, WORKSHOP OR GODOWNS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner, the following valuable piece of land:

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Chikanghar Kalyan in the registration sub-district of Kalyan District Thana containing about 5722—4/5 sq. yds. bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No. 378, Survey No. 75, Pot No. 2, Admeasurement 0—22½ gh. Akar Rs. 1-12-0; Entry No. 384, Survey No. 76, Pot No. 5, Admeasurement 0—17½ gs. Akar Re. 0-6-9; Entry No. 662, Survey No. 144, Pot No. 5, Admeasurement 0—17 3/4 gs. Akar Re. 0-9-3, Admeasurement 1—17½ gs.. Akar Rs. 2-12-0.

Bounded on North by Morbad Road, South by G. I. P. Railway, on the West by property of Govind Karson on the East by property of Trimbuk Sadashiv Muranjan. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Col. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4977.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 PACKAGES DYED COTTON COATINGS, 26 PACKAGES SATIN DRILL, 17 PACKAGES BLACK ITALIANS, 2 PACKAGES POPLINETTE.

On TUESDAY, 31st May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. B. P. Wagle & Co., and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting Indentors:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co.

3711/13 3 packages Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Madhavdas Karsondas.

3769/73, 3782/86 10 pkgs. Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Pandya M. Chhaganlal:—

71/2, 84, 3 pkgs. Stitched Bordered Black Italians.

3709/10, 3869/71, 5 pkgs Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Virjee Thakersey.

3774/76, 3787/88. 5 Pkgs Satin Drills.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Ghelabhai & Co.

3704/8, 3714/16, 3719/20 10 Pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

74/83 10 Pkgs: Stitched Bordered Black Italians.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Amerchand Kapurchand.

3872/74, 3 packages. Satin Drill.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Lawajee.

73, 85/87, 4 Pkgs Stitched Bordered Black Italians.

On account and at the rick of Messrs. Kallianji Vithaldas:

3680/5, 3692/88, 3701 and 3703. 15 pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Patel & Co.

3901/2, 2 pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

On account and at the risk of Sunderjee Virjee.

3813/17 5 pkgs. Dyed Cotton Coatings.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Rader Abdul Rahaman.

1/2 2 pkgs. Poplinette.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1921. z

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 1 CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 1, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and other well-known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louies pattern side-board, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon pattern spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofa and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, milners safes, revolving roll top office tables, India hand carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semigrand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble-top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of W. S. Sharpe, Esqr., Director of Bombay Telegraphs Surplus.

Catalogues are being published and the property on view.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SUCCESSFUL PICTURES;

"TREAT 'EM ROUGH"

Featuring the Dare-Devil picture hero

TOM MIX.

An exciting story in which the hero exhibits thrilling exploits, swims a lake on horseback, rides horseless wagon down mountain, saves the girl of his love from the onrush of thousands of wild cattle by bulldoging the steer who is the leader.

Also a rollicking comic:—

"THE MOVIES"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

FEATURE ATTRACTIONS!

MABEL MAY

IN

"THE MADCAP OF THE VELD"

A very interesting Drama.

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

TO-NIGHT!

Our grand double programme of the stupendous Serials simultaneously!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-their two powerful serials together

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars-

GRACE CUNARD & FRANCIS FORD

The story of the daring adventures of a girl reporter in search of a buried treasure

She wanted thrills for her new story and Fate supplied her with more than she desired. The names of the popular Stars are household words amongst the Cinema-loving Public of Bombay.

Further Three Episodes—6 parts—6,000 feet screened this week.

With this serial Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the Further Two Episodes of their entirely new serial, which is never before shown in Bombay,

"The Death Mask"

Four Shows daily at 5 30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

THE TOPIC of THE TOWN

is

OUR FILM

Maha Sati Ansuya

or

THE BIRTH

of

SHREE DATTATRAYA

An absorbing episode from Mythology full of those touches that thrill and deligh the heart of abiding interest.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Daily Four Shows 5-15. 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Extra Show on Tuesday 3-30.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES. LD,

Present the Second "Select Oriental Films' Masterpiece.

"Dhruva Charitra"

The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.

King Uthanpad....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.

Unprecedneted Success on Saturday and Sunday.

SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Please note the change of time.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FRANCESCA BERTINI

in

"THE POISON MOOD"

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"

Series No. 7.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

in a repertoire of London Comedy and Dramatic Successes.

To-day Friday at 9-30 p. m.

CYRIL HARCOURT'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

Edgar Warwick as "Dick Blair" and GERTRUDE F. GODART as "Marjory Capel"

Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"A ROMANY LASS"

A Romantic Story of Love and Warfare.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the Second Week's Instalment of their popular Serial

"WHEN WE LOVE!"

(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)

It is a Serial for the cultured—the educated—the sensible!

The whole Serial will be finished in Four Weeks only.

FURTHER THREE EPISODES

This Week.

Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT

A Superb Special.

A Rip-Roaring Spanish Love Tale

George B. Seitz and June Caprice

IN

"Rogues and Romance"

WITH

MARGUERITE COURTOT

When the flower of American manhood and womanhood meets the passion flower of Spain there's heart thrills and soul chills and rosy romance!

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News of the World.

NEXT WEEK

H. B. WARNER

IN

HAUNTING SHADOWS

If you Read The House of a Thousand Candles you must see this picture. The most thrilling of all mystry stories.

TIME.

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

MATINEES on Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 23rd May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	21.000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	14.000
" " to Continent	..	14 000
Futures at New York	May not quoted.	
Futures at New York	July ..	12 36
	Oct. ..	13.08
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12 10
" " Orleans	..	11.63
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Futures at New Orleans—	July ..	11.92
	Oct. ..	12 65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	6 3 8
Demand Bills	..	3.95.00
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	..	99 1 4
" " " Foreign	..	59 1/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	..	..
" " Fully Good	..	4 40
" " Fine	..	4.90
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	..
" " " Fully Good	..	4.65
" " " Fine	..	5.15
" " " Good	..	5 40
" Broach, Good	..	7 06
" " Fully Good	..	7.30
" " Fine	..	7.55
" Scinde, Good	..	4 28
" " Fully Good	..	4 7-
" " Fine	..	5.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921

Months	To-day's Price.
May	7 71
June	7 85
July	8 05
Aug.	8 17
Sept.	8 30
Oct.	8 ..
Nov.	8 51
Dec.	8 ..
Jan.	8 68
Feb.	8 67
Mar.	8 7
April	8 70

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	14 55
June	14 30
July	14 05
Aug.	14 15
Sept.	14 25
Oct.	14 35
Nov.	14 45
Dec.	14 45
Jan.	14 45

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	300
" " Imports	..	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F G F Spot 7 98 Quiet.

Sakels	..	16 00
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May ..	12 14
	July ..	12 ..
	Oct. ..	13 26
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May ..	12 14
	July ..	12 83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, 23rd May, 1921.

Months	
May	7.71..
June	..
July	8.07—
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 41—
Nov.	..
Dec.	8.59—
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	8.71—
April	..

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday; 23rd May, 1921.

Total in Sight	..	94,62,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	..	353,000
East Indian " "	..	167,000
American " "	..	4,484,000
Other " "	..	360, 00

H. N. MISIRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of

White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour.

English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. SATSANG.

Telep No. 5741

Total Sales	..	..
East Indian Sales	..	..
Total Speculation	..	..
Total xport	..	..
East Indian Export	..	..
East Indian Stock	..	..
East Indian Forwarded	..	..
East Indian Actual	..	..
East Indian Imports	..	..
East Indian Speculation	..	..
American Afloat	..	..
East Indian Afloat	..	..
Total Afloat	..	..

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 25th May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	26/6
June July Sellers	25/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	25/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	25/9

Tone :—Weak.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 25th May 1921.

Stockholm	16.96
Christiania	25.56
Amsterdam	1..16
Switzerland	22.13
Belgium	45 00
Athens	72 50

Calcutta Linseed, May-June, Quoted...£18 3/8

Quiet prices barely maintained.

London, 25th May, 1921

On London in Paris	45 70
In Italy	72 24
In Germany	240 00

New York, 25th May, 1921

Demand Bills	3,93,75

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 25th May, 1921.

July	12 90
Feb	13 63
Jan	14 21

Liverpool, 24th May, 1921

May	7 88
July	8 19
Oct.	8 54
Jan.	8 74

London, 25th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/16	Firm.
Bar silver Spot	33 1/4	Quiet
Bar Gold	103/4	Quiet

WHEATS.

London, 23rd May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.

May-June sellers 76

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£99
National Bank	£40

SEEDS.

London, 23rd May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June, Value	£19 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	..
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Nominal	£18 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED :—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal-Firm	£19 3/4

TONE OF LINSEED :—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June Value	£10
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June, sellers	£ 20 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Plate May-June sellers	£ 16 1 2

Do. July-August Paid. Firmly held. 16 1/2

METALS.

London, 23rd May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£74 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£75 9/16
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	..

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris Francs 46 90

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	79 5/8
War Loan 6% 1929/47	88 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	..
(Sterling Loan)	57
Govt. Securities 3	50

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 11/-

Tone :—

Plantation First Latex Crepe May, ... 9 1/2

Tone :—Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, 23rd May, 1921

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
2 months hence	33 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—

Indian bear covering steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 % since 28th April, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	5 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	5
7 day Market loans	5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 26.

In sympathy with higher advices from New York the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M G. Broach July/August at Rs. 327 and advanced till Rs. 329. It then declined to Rs. 327 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 329. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 330 and after touching Rs. 330½ closed at Rs. 327½.

Our market for ready cotton had a steady feeling yesterday in consequence of higher advices from Home markets. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August, ...	327 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July, ...	240
" "	September,	..
Fine Oomra	July, ...	284
"	September,	..

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	May/July,	..
" "	July August, ...	328
Fully Good Bengal	July,	240
" "	September,	..
Fine Oomra's	July ...	283
" "	September,	..

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 26th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	..	250	235	220
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	280	270	255	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	315	305	290	..
M.G. Central P. No. 2	300	290	275	..
M.G. Broach	..	310	300	285
Southerns	..	340	330	315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 25th May, 1921.

Cotton	14373	Bales
Wheat	36577	Qrts
Linseed	2932	"
Rape, etc.	1 01	"
Gingellyseed	1782	"
Poppyseed	129	"
Groundnuts	3049	"
Castorseed	2618	"
Rice	35393	"
Myrabollams	1898	"
Cottonseed	8568	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	5868	"
Juwar	988	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	3709	"
Bajra	25 9	"
Coal	11768	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-0 1 8
Bank Demand	1-3 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3-5 5/8
Fcs. Demand	276
American Dollars	402
Hongkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	265 1/2
Japan	192
Singapore	184

Market :—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

26th May, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

26th May, 1921

		Rs.	a.	p
Copper	3 1/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	93	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	103	0	0
Do.	1 1 2	103	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	103	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	..	..	..
Panch teka Joint	..	25	0	0
Copper English Bars	..	56	0	0
Brass Bars	..	36	0	0
Lead	..	54	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 25th May, 1921. Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	49	0	0
Castorseed	47	0	0
Vw Castor Seeds Ready delivery	41	0	0

Forward		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May		9	4	9
Wheat June-July		..	..	..
Wheat Sept.		9	14	..
Wheat Oct.-Nov.		..	..	..
Linseed May		14	15	0
Linseed Sept.		15	2	0
Linseed Dec.		..	..	..
Rapeseed April-May		..	..	..
Rapeseed June-July		..	..	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15	Dec. Jan.	..	..	..
Teelseed Gajar 75-25	Dec. Jan.	..	..	..
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	Dec. Jan.	..	..	..
Wheat June-July		..	..	..
Wheat Aug.-Sept.		..	..	..
Wheat Oct. Nov.		..	..	..
Linseed Sept.		..	..	..
Linseed Dec.		..	..	..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 26.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90/10

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3-1/8
D D on London 1/3-5/32
3 M/st D A
D D on Paris Frcs 285
3 M/st D A Frcs 320
T T on Japan Rs. 192
60 D/st D P Rs. 185
London Silver spot D 33¾ d
London Silver forward D 33 d.
American Cross rate S 3.97¼
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 46.10
German Cross rate 243

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 85
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4
4 per cent Conversion Loan 69
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
3½ per cent Paper 62
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1920-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62

SHARES.

Market steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS

Ahd Advance 2150, By Cotton 1100, By Dyeing 3475, Century 1195, Cent India 3815, Currimbhoy 1487/8, Crescent 620, David 1532/8 xd, Fazulbhoy 1650 N, Finlay 1015, Ind Bleaching 180 xd, Ind Malwa 587/8, Kasturchand 1430, Kohinoor 3300, New Great 795, Pearls 1124, Phoenix 1090, Shapurji 330, Simplex 742/8, Swan 985, Swadeshi 4115.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 650, By Burma 612/8, By Burma N I 165 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/12, By Steam 302/8, By Tramway 126/4, Bundi Cement 38/12 Ind Cement 355 xd, Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1440, New India Ins 1 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 645, Tata Hydro 925 xd, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 12/8.

CHEMICALS.

May 26.

The quotations are as under :—

Farina Kand O T Rs. 25/27
Sago-flour Rs. 13-8-0
Maize Starch Pearl Rs. 36
Dextrine Jap. Rs. 30
French Chalk Rs. 7
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 38
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 36
Zinc Chloride Rs. 42
Bichromate soda Rs. 38
Bichromate potash Rs. 110.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 36

MONSOON BEGINS IN COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, May 25.

Monsoon in the South Bay, reported towards India during the week end, affected Ceylon last night. The weather to-day, is distinctly monsoonish, with fairly heavy rainfall. Wind is much stronger south-west. Temperature is marked about normal.

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for all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

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Batliwala's (Cure-All) Balm—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache etc. as. 9 each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

Batliwala's Tonic Pills—for pale and anaemic people An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwala's Cholerol—for dysentry and diarrhoe and for Cholera Rs. 1. each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12 as.

Batliwala's Tooth Powder. As. 4 each.

Batliwala's Ringworm Ointment for all kinds of itches, Dhobi itch etc. As 4 each.

In cases of Plague please use Double dozes of our Ague mixt.

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Warli Bombay, 18.

Telegraphic Address.

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Spare cap, feed Neck or Barrel each		" 0	12	Never-Dull Magazine Pencil	" 5	8
Self filler or Propeller part	..	" 1	8	Spare leads six	" 0	8
To ensure correct fitting send pen to us.				Safety Nail Clipper with file	" 1	4
Calendar Clip for Pencil	.. each	0	8	" " without file	" 1	0

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A MUKHTIARKAR'S METHODS.

HOW N. C. O. TRIUMPHS.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF CONGRESS WORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BADIN, May 24.

Mr. Fatehchand Bijasing, Congress worker of Hyderabad Congress Committee, accompanied by Mr. Kesumal arrived at Badin on the 12th May for the Non-Co-operation propaganda. Mr. Naraindas, the Mukhtiarkar of Badin, asked people not to lodge them in their houses and sent for some influential local people who were under his thumb and asked them to prevent people from going to the meeting. People, however, collected for the meeting. Messrs. Assandas Valabdas carried out the above orders of the Mukhtarkar by announcing that the Panchiyat had decided that any one who attends the meeting will be fined Rs. 11. Many people, however, attended when it was explained that the panchayat had never met and no two individuals however influential could thus fine people. The Mukhtiarkar tried the same game next day, but the second meeting was equally well attended. The Mukhtiarkar was told by Mr. Kessumal that instead of adopting these underhand means he could attend the meeting and himself speak to explain the Government's side, but the invitation was not accepted. A taluka Congress committee was formed with 70 members.

ANTI-NON-COOPERATION MEETING.

After Mr. Fatehchand had left, the Mukhtiarkar sent round the town crier, who in the name of God and Government call'ed all poor people to come to the place of meeting and said that the meeting was intended for conferring benefits on the poor people. Some of the poor, thinking that they would be fed or given sweets or clothes attended. The Deputy Collector, the European Executive Engineer, the Mukhtiarkar and several zamindars under the influence of the officials attended. The officials had organised an anti-Non-Cooperation committee with Syed Nabibux Shah zamindar and member Bombay Council as president and Mr. Dingomal Bhopatrai as secretary. Speeches were delivered by some of them, including the above two and Mr. Idanmal Manghirmalani, pleader zamindar of Badin. They showed the benefits of British rule and spoke against Non-Cooperation, telling people that Government had not interfered with the Khilafat.

ANOTHER VISIT OF NON-COOPERATORS.

On learning of these tactics, a party of Congress workers consisting of Dr. Chithram, Pir Mahbub Shah, Pir Ghulam Mujadid, Sheikh Abdul Majid, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. Kessumal arrived here on the 23rd. The Mukhtiarkar, on learning of their intended arrival, again sent for some influential people and told them to prevent people from coming to their meeting or allowing them to lodge with themselves, but they told the Mukhtiarkar that they could do nothing in the matter and being an official man, if he liked, himself stop the Congress workers. On the 23rd, meetings were held at 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. Dr. Choithram wrote officially to the Mukhtiarkar and secretary Anti-Non-Cooperation Committee that they and other officials and members of their Committee were all invited to come and explain their case at the meeting at 8-30 p.m. Both the meetings were huge meetings, attended by practically the whole of the town population including some of the persons Mukhtiarkar had asks to prevent people from coming. Persons from the neighbouring villages also attended. The Mukhtiarkar did not go to the meeting, but heard the speeches concealed in a narrow lane near by. The Secretary of the Anti-Non-Cooperation Committee, Mr. Idanmal, zamindar and head clerk of the Mukhtiarkar attended. Dr. Choithram, who had assured them of patient hearing, asked them to speak. The Secretary said he had nothing to say. Mr. Idanmal also first said he did not want to speak, but he changed his mind when the head clerk told him, "if you have to speak, you had better speak". Mr. Idanmal spoke for about three quarters of an hour and although his remarks wounded the religious sentiments of the Mahomedans, he was heard with patience. Dr. Choithram and Sheikh Abdul Majid smashed his arguments to pieces in brilliant speeches, punctuated with repeated applause. Mr. Idanmal replied, but his arguments fell without effect on the audience, after the speeches of Dr. Choithram and Shaikh Abdul Majid. Dr. Choithram, in a few closing words, announced two meetings in the morning and evening of the 24th. The audience was the biggest Badin had ever seen and it listened to arguments with intellegience.

The membership of the Congress Committee doubled on that single day. The irony of the matter is that when the Congress Committee was formed, the accountant of Bhai Nalabdas and cook of the Fuktiarkar himself joined the Congress Committee. A Khilafat Committee was also formed on the 23rd with 80 members.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP DOUBLES.

On the 24th at the morning meeting Pir Ghulam Mujadin made a comprehensive speech, explaining the entire Khilafat question and Mr. Jairamdas explained the Non-Cooperation movement, emphasising its non-violent and effective character.

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

The visit has been a tremendous success, owing to the original opposition of the Mukhtiarkar. The party proceeds to Tando Bago.

INCOME-TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GREAT INCREASE IN COLLECTIONS.

The Government of Bombay in their resolution on the report on the working of the Income Tax and cognate Acts for the triennium ending 31st March 1920, state as follows:—

The three years under report were on the whole a period of great prosperity among the commercial community. Prices were at their highest in 1917, owingto the curtailment of foreign supplies and the mill-industry, on which a very large proportion of the revenue of this Presidency depends, flourished exceedingly. The signing of the armistice in 1918 led to a sudden and sharp fall in prices, and for a time conditions of panic prevailed. The depression, however, did not last for more than two or three months, and only a few were hard hit. It was followed by a rush to the share market and the inflation of the prices of shares of almost all joint stock concerns; while landed property changed hands at enormous prices. On the whole the period has been one of great prosperity; and this has been reflected in the returns of income tax.

The folowing are the net collections of the tax in this and the previous triennium:—

Collections.

1914-15 Rs. 68,27,000. 1915-16 Rs. 72,63,000, 1916-17 Rs. 1,39,18, 000, Total Rs. 2,80,08,000.

1917-18 Rs. 2,05,49,000, 1918-19 Rs. 2,57,15,000, 1919-20 Rs. 2,87,41,000, Total Rs. 7,50,05,000.

The increase amounts to nearly 168 per cent, although owing to the operation of the adjustment provisions of the new Act, Government lost all the tax on the profits of 1917-18, the most prosperous year of the triennium. The tax for 1917-18, the last year under the old Act of 1886, was levied on the profits of 1916-17. The new Act came into force in 1918-19, and for that year the tax was levied provisionally on the profits of 1917-18, but was subsequently adjusted on the actual profits of 1918-19. The profits of 1917-18 thus escaped the tax altogether.

The increase is not entirely due to the greater prosperity of trade and industry; other factors contributing to the rise are the enhancement of the rates of tax from 1916-17, and the improvement of the procedure and of the machinery for assessing and collecting the tax.

The incidence of the tax per head of population, calculated on the figures of the census of 1911, rose from Rs. 0-5-5 to Rs. 0-14-9, the figures by years being shown below:—

Tax per head of population.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1914-15	0	4	0
1915-16	0	4	4
1916-17	0	8	2
1917-18	0	12	2
1918-19	0	15	2
1919-20	1	1	0

The demand for returns of income, under the provisions of the new Act, at first aroused a good deal of opposition on the part of traders, who resented the idea of disclosing their financial position to the Collector of Income Tax. Gradually, however, the necessity of submitting the returns has been realised, and the opposition in 1919-20 was considerably less vehement.

Super Tax and Excess Profits Duty.

The Super Tax Act, 1917, remained in force till the close of the triennium, after which it was replaced by the Super Tax Act, 1920, which remodied the leakage of revenue, especially in the case of undivided Hindu families, and simplified the procedure for collecting the tax. The figures of Super Tax collections during the triennium are as follows:—

1917-18 Rs. 55,85,913,* 1918-19 Rs. 1,33,96,692,† 1919-20 Rs. 69,20,491.§

The decrease in the collections for the year 1919-20 is due only to the fact that those who had to pay Excess Profits Duty were exempt from Super Tax. The total collection of the Duty for the year 1919-20 was Rs. 3,07,000.

*Collections estimated for the year.
†Net collections.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(From a Correspondent)

BHIWANI, May 21.

This week has been exceptionally hot and famine conditions are prevelant in all the Tahsils of the Hissar District. Zamindars are crying for help and Government seems to be as callous as before. Cattle are dying for want of fodder and water and conditions are becoming very serious every day.

The fate of the liquor vendors is also cruel. On one side the sales have been reduced to nil, while on the other hand Government in reply to their petition to cancell their licences has been kind enough to order the payment of the whole amount at once. Their case has been pitiable and deserves careful consideration.

P. Neki Ram Sharma has gone round some places in the Amballa Division for propaganda work.

The municipal matters are in a hopeless condition and there is a complete chaos in its administration. Public money is wasted and there is no responsible officer to deal with even the most urgent question. The Municipal school results are out, and only three boys out of fifteen were successful at the Matriculation examination. This is how Municipal money is wasted and lost there is no body to care for it. The official president is engrossed with his Government work and all work of the Municipality is lying in arrears.

It is high time now this municipality is given a clear bath and the present administration be ended forthwith.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(NAIROBI KENYA.)

Sitting.—1 Colonel Watkins Acting Chief Native Commissioner. 2 Mr. E. K. Figgis. 3 Mr A. M. Jeewanjee President; Eastern Africa Indian National Congress. 4 H. E. The Governor Major General Sir Edward Northey K. C. M. G. C B. 5 Mr. Conway Harvey Chairman. Convention of associations 6 Mr. Hussenbhai Suleman Virjee 7 Colonel Patterson C. B. E.

Standing.—1 Mr. B. S. Varma 2 Mr. Abdulla Jaffer Dawjee. 3 Mr. M. A. Desai 4 Mr. G. R. Sandford Governer's Private Secretary. 5 Capt Andersou. 6 Mr. Mangaldaes. 7 Colonel Notley acting Colonial Secretary. 8 Mr Yusufali Esmailjee Jeewanjee.

M.-C.-O. AND PUNJAB.

2 LACS COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 25.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has submitted to the All-India Congress Committe a report on the progress of Non-Cooperation work in the Province. It appears from the report that up to the end of April 1921 the total collection for the Tilak Swarajya Fund amounted to Rs. 2,09,001. So far as the educational boycot was concerned, it is stated that a good deal of unrest was created among students, though the actual withdrawals had not been very great. Although the exact figures are not available, roughly speaking between 350 and 400 students have left their colleges for good. Out of this number 85 students have joined the Indian National Service. The committee has appointed a board of National Education to guide and control national education in the Province. The Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Gujranwalla, has disaffiliated itself from the University and has adopted a system of industrial and vocational education on national lines. A national college has been started at Hariana and another has been opened at Lahore. Eight existing schools have been nationalised and 15 new ones have been started. About 25 teachers have left Government or aided schools.

LAWYERS, PANCHAYATS, ETC.

Of the 41 lawyers who have suspended practice, 31 are doing national work. Panchayats have been established in about eighty places in the various districts of the Province, but full information is wanting.

Within a period of one month no less than 250 Congress Committees were formed with an average membership of 75 to 100. Regarding the renunciation of titles, no definite figures are available, but the report states that in the Punjab proper very few titles had been given up, although information from the Frontier is that hundreds of *lambardars* and *zaildars* have given up their posts.

Other work consisted in popularising of Swadeshi and weaving.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 25.

"New India" writes on 22nd March—A deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress waited on Mr. Montagu at the India Office. Among the deputation were the Rt. Hon. Bowerman, M.P., the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. H. Gohtang, and Mr. F. Bramley. Mr. Montagu assured the deputation that Lord Reading was going to devote his attention at the earliest possible moment to trade unionism in India with a view to doing his best to assist it. He added that legislation for the registration and protecting of trade unions was now under contemplation.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

POSTPONED TO 18TH JUNE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 25.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes to the "Hindu", stating that Mr. Gandhi wires that it is impossible for him to be present at Tanjore on the 11th June. The Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference has decided to postpone the Conference to th 18th and has wired to Mr. Gandhi accord ingly. Definite announcement will be made on the receipt of a reply.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR BAGHDAD.

FAILURE OF RAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The latest news from Baghdad shows that during April the prevailing temperature had been seasonable, rainfall was scanty all over the country and crops in general suffered more, especially those in the unirrigated areas. In many cases the quantity of seed shown will not be recovered. Adverse climatic conditions have been aggravated by the lateness of river floods. Crops under flow irrigation in most cases are reported doing well. The devels of both the Tigris and the Europhratee during March and April last have been lower than they have been for the last thirty years. Crops in the river rain tracts which depend on flood inundation water suffered severely. All districts report suffering from lack of water supply, especially the Hillah.

JAIPUR GADDI.

CEREMONY OF ADOPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The Governor-General in Council has passed orders recognising and confirming under the provisions of the Canning Adoption Sanad 1862 the adoption of a son and successor by H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur, who was no lineal descendant. On 24th March last, His Highness performed publicly the religious and customary ceremony of adoption, the adoptee being the ten years old son of the Thakur of Isardha, a Rajawat family of the Jaipur State. His Highness the present Maharajah succeeded to the Gaddi in 1880, being nominated thereto by his late Highness the Maharajah Ram Singhjee shortly before he died. His Highness before succession also belonged to the Isardah family from which the Maharaj Kumar has now been selected for adoption.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2 th May, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.789
Temperature of Air	degrees	87 4
Wet bulb Thermemeter	"	77 7
Dew Point	"	74 2
Relative humidity of Air		0 652
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8.6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	93 0
Minimum do do	"	82 6
General direction of Wind From		NNE, WNW. NW.
Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind		Miles. 151

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in
Wednesday	1st June	m7	10	24	1
		6	55a	25	2

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in
Wednesday	1st June	m1	4	19	2
		1	0a	20	7

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Assam and local in Burma, Kashmir, Malabar with a few falls in Bengal.

The chief amounts are: Monywa, Myitkewina three-quarters of an inch, Codaikanal one and half.

Feeble monson is extending temporarily over the eastern half of the Bay.

Forecast: Increase in Lower Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th May 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Hissar. Day temperature is higher than usual over the division. Night temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 116deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Chanda where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual at Raipur. Night temperature is above normal except at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Karwar. Night temperature is slightly above normal in the south of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and Nizamabad and in excess at Belgaum. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Cochin reporting rough sea and a heavy fall of 2.47in. The sea is also rough at Colombo which reports 0.62in. Skies are heavily clouded in Malabar and lightly or moderately clouded in Madras, the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the northeast of the Peninsula and on the north Coromandel Coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few falls may occur in the south Konkan and Mysore.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th May 1921.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Assam and local in Burma, Kashmir, and Malabar with a few falls in Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Monywa, Myitkyina three-quarters of an inch, Kodaikanal one and a half.

Feeble monsoon is extending temporarily over the eastern half of the Bay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, 26TH MAY, 1921.

Station.	Temp in Shade Maximum of Past 24 hour	Temp in Shade Minimum of Past 24 hour	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Total fall since 1st June number of days	Rainfall Departure from normal since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	90.2	82.0	70	5 80		—5.44
Do (1918)	..	..	..	..		..
Jask	95.3	74.7	87	0.06		..
Muskat	98	83.9	84	0.4		—4.01
Do ( )	..	..	..	..		—3.74
PUNJAB—	..	..	..	..		..
Multan	..	..	..	0 0		..
Rawalpindi	114.4	81.8	20	0 0		—1 94
Lahore	104	9	15	0		—0 5
Hissar	114	7	20	0		—4 5
Ambala	112	4	17	0		—2 61
Delhi	114	8	18	0 0		—2 11
UNITED PROVINCES—	112	2	32	1.47		—2 44
Agra	..	..	..	..		..
Muinpuri	..	..	..	..		..
Jhansi	116	3	24	1.28	1	8
Cawnpore	111	2	22	0	+0	7
Allahabad	114	9	17	0	—0	6
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	114	7	17	0 0	—2	87
Jacobabad	116	8	10	0 0	—1	37
Karachi	88	7	51	0	—1	45
Ajmer	113	2	23	0	—1	79
Jaipur	110	3	33	0	—1	70
Kotah	112	5	35	0	—1	19
Mount Abu	89	2	35	0	—0	18
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99	67	8	1 74	0	60 —0 61
Dwarka	89	68	1	0	0	00 —0 84
Veraval	87	74	1	0	0	00 —0 91
Rajkot	103	70	0	0	0	00 —0 94
Bhavnagar Para	103	70	2	0	0	00 —0 63
Surat	96	74	0	0	0	00 —0 44
Ahmedabad	100	70	0	0	0	00 —0 80
Deesa	104	70	0	0	0	00 —0 63
Neemuch	104	67	7	0	0	00 —1 2
Indore	103	68	1	0	0	00 —0 85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103	67	8	1 78	1	27 —2 19
Saugor	103	66	2	0	0	00 —1 91
Hosangabad	108	66	1	0	0	00 —1 91
Khandwa	106	81	7	0	0	46 —1 14
Akola	108	74	8	0	0	10 —2 24
Amroto	108	68	1	0	0	00 —2 38
Nagpur	106	68	0	0	0	00 —2 29
Chanda	104	70	0	0	0	00 —2 81
Raipur	104	68	1	0	0	00 —2 03
KONKAN—	103	66	1	0	0	00 —1 91
Bombay	93	82	3	35		.. —1 65
Ratnagiri	90	76	2	64	0	—0 80
Marmugoa	89	80	3	76	0	1 35
Karwar	94	76	2	71	0	48 —2 05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					0	48 —3 02
Malegaon	103	67	5	0	0	—1 65
Ahmednagar	103	71	5	18	0	2 —1 56
Poona	97	71	2	67	0	7 —1 43
Sholapur	100	73	5	50	0	43 —1 37
Bijapur	101	73	3	5	0	18 —1 44
Belgaum	92	66	8	92	4	86 —0 60
Aurangabad	94	67	0	0	0	00 —2 26
Nizamabad (Indur)	101	69	7	65	1	34 —1 69
Hyderabad	108	64	2	0	0	40 —3 24
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.9	80	4	85	8	75 +0 41
Calicut	5	4	6	99	22	63 +0 43
Cochin	8	73	1	99	32	21 +7 38
Colombo	6.9	78	1	90	46	26 —1 25
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	114.2	67	1	43	4	80 —3 89
Bellary	114	70	0	43	1	70 —3 24
Cuddapah	108	64	9	50	5	3 —1 4
Madras	11	28	8	38	37	90 —1 55
Bangalore	91	71	5	16	8	9 0 00
Coimbatore	96	73	9	80	14	75 —5 33
Trichinopoly	101	88	0	55	31	02 —12 16
Negapatam	98.8	81	0	66	68	89 —24 11

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant," Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 65, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Check the Inflammation

Most people are troubled at times by anal irritation or by piles Doan's Ointment relieves such troubles. It stops inflammation and has unusual healing effects. Even protruding piles have yielded to this salve.

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Apply it externally or internally as the case demands. The soothing effect is instantaneous. Doan's Ointment is successful, too, in relieving itching skin complaints, eczema, pimples and blotches. It is in every way suitable for skin eruptions, glandular rash, insect bites stings and surface-sores.

Treat a skin abrasion or scratch promptly. If it festers, the trouble may spread. Wash and dry the affected part, than apply Doan's Ointment. This will check the inflammation and will prevent the trouble spreading.

Doan's Ointment possesses both healing and antiseptic properties. Made from the best and highest grade ingredients, it acts quickly and is therefore economical. It does not harm the most sensitive skin, and is used in many households as a salve for preventing, as well as relieving, the itching skin complaints of children as well as adults.

Doan's Ointment is Rs. 2 per tin; obtainable from all dealers.

ELIXIR EAUGODIN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-spirited spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

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CHEMISTS,

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Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

Re INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.

at 64, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. P. Baloo will deliver a lecture on "Cricket" on next Sunday at 6 p.m. in the hall of Dr. Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar. The lecture is open to the public.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Volunteers of the above Corps are requested to be present at the public meeting to be held at Matunga on Sunday next, at 5 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Head office of the Union Bank of India Ltd., will remove to the Bank's own premises in Apollo Street (next to the Share Bazar) on the 9th June, next.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, was held at the office of the Company, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr J. A. Grant presiding, when the special resolutions that were approved at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 11th of May were confirmed by the Directors.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the New Berar Company Limited, was held at the Office of the Company Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Grant, presiding when the special resolutions that were approved at the extraordinary General meeting held on the 11th of May were duly confirmed by the Directors.

FAMINE RELIEF.

There were six relief works in progress in Broach, eight in the Panch Mahals, seven in Ahmednagar, six in Poona, six in Satara and eleven in Bijapur. Gratuitous relief is being given to the recipit and needy and able to inferior village servants, wherever required. Fifty-one village kitchens and [illegible] poor houses are maintained in Ahmednagar. The [illegible]on o fpeople on works and on gratuitous relief is satisfactory. Emigrants have begun to return with their cattle. Fodder continues scarce and measures for its supply by Government Agency continue. Various fodder being used freely. Cattle in camps thriving.

The numbers in receipt of relief during the week ending 14th May, 1921 were as follows:—

[illegible]hals, Relief works 1,629, Gratuitous relief 1,101; Broach, Relief works 706, Gratuitous relief 1,175; West Khandesh, Gratuitous relief 161; Ahmednagar, Relief works 1,[illegible]5, Dependants 5,876, Gratuitous relief 2,[illegible]9; Poona, Relief works 1,902 Gratuitous relief 1,936; Sholapur, Gratuitous relief 5,347; Satara, Relief works 1,289 Gratuitous relief 3,224; Bijapur, Relief works 7,115, Dependants 1,724, Gratuitous relief 5,207; Belgaum, Gratuitous relief 4,116. Relief works total 28,516, Dependants total 7,600, Gratuitous relief total 44,[illegible]96.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The market for jute mill shares was quieter, and fairly large business was put through in the Howrahs. Coal shares were in fair [illegible]d with buyers of best securities, and [illegible] miscellaneous section there was no [illegible]re of outstanding interest. Dunbar [illegible]on closing steady at Rs. 365. The following were the closing quotations.

Coal:—Burrakur 49-4 s.l., Gheorick 24-10, [illegible]aranpura Development 21-8, Kajras Jherria 108-8, Panch Rover 13, Raneegunge 57-12, Standard 78.

Jute:—Alexandra 175, Albion 240 s.l., Belvedere 290 s.l., Barnagore 92, Bally 121, Anglo India 220 s.l., Century 6-14, Dalhousie 276, Empire 42-8, Fort Gloster 600, Fort William 275 s.l., Howrah 27-14 and 29 Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 6-12 s.l. [illegible], Kanpurrah 387 s.l., Lansdowne 210, Nationals 252, Reliance 29-4, Standard 312 s.l., British India Cornoration 10-10, Dunbar Cotton 353, Ganges Rope 216 s.l., Hume Pipes 9-2, Indian Wood Products 1-4 discount, Imperial Bank (contry) 263-8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 34 discount, Kesoram Cotton 14-14, Murree Brewery 135, Madan Theatres 10-8 x.d., Marshall Sons 8 s.l., Tinnevelly Textiles 13-8, Thronyeroft (India) 6.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60-8 and small lots were done Rs. 61 War Bonds (Short Loan) at 100-6, 1925, at 100-2 and 1928 at 100-2.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and seven thirty-two pence.

CABLE ITEMS.

The British Government has released forty-eight of 84 Turkish prisoners at Malta. The remaining 24 are being detained until British prisoners at Angora have been released.

Berlin.—Doctor Rosen, German Minister at the Hague and formerly in the Japanese Consular Service, has been appointed Foreign Minister.

The King today received His India Orderlies in audience at Buckingham Palace.

The efforts of the Amritsar non-cooperators to fill the vacancy on the Provincial Council with a sweeper member have proved unsuccessful owing to a technical objection. The sweeper candidate's nomination has been declared invalid for failure to register the appointment of an election agent.

The funeral of Commander Edward Wilmont Dawson, which took place on Tuesday evening, was attended by a large gathering of official and non-officials.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

SUB-INSPECTOR LYON'S BOLDNESS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sedarne, Sergeant-Goulter [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mondkar, a resident reported with regard previous convictions with attempt to commit robbery from the person of Deputy Inspector Lyon.

The facts of the case are that on the 24th instant at 11 p.m. Deputy Inspector Lyon got an information that some suspected characters were committing robberies at the Kennedy Sea Face opposite the Marine Lines station. He, therefore, went there at 12 p.m. in the guise of a Bania. He saw five persons out there and was informed that that was the gang. He then, went to a heap of road-metal and slept. After about half an hour the accused and his 4 companions came from behind the road metal and started crawling up. The accused came to his left and another man to his right and tried to remove a ring from his finger but the accused did not succeed and was then trying to remove his watch and chain. When he caught his (accused's) hand the man who was standing on his right, assaulted the complainant with a stick on his left shoulder. The others rushed to assault him with sticks, but he kept the accused in front of him and shouted for assistance and pulled out his electric torch and threatened to shoot them, when the other four bolted away. Thereupon, he, with the help of others, arrested the accused.

The accused in pleading not guilty stated that he went to awake the complainant as he thought that somebody might rob him of his ornaments.

His Worship disbelieved the defence of the accused and appreciated the courageous method in which the Deputy Inspector detected the accused. He further stated that if there had been more persons with Deputy Inspector Lyon to help him, the whole gang of robbers would have been easily caught red-handed. He sentenced the accused to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which 2 months are to be spent in solitary confinement. The accused was, further, ordered to inform the police of his whereabouts after his release from goal for three years.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BANGLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sedalvad, Deputy Inspector Lyons charged one Bhanji Mughji, a Lohania Hindu with the theft of silver bangles valued at Rs. 193 As. 3 belonging to Gangaram Tulco, the complainants.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 24th instant at 11-30 a.m. while his master was away from the shop situated at Sankli Memon Street the accused entered it with the intention of purchasing the bangles. Thereupon, the complainant told him to wait till his master arrived as he could not ascertain the price of them. When he (the complainant) went inside his shop, the accused took away the bangles and bolted away. The complainant chased him and afterwards succeeded in arresting him. He immediately handed him to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship reserved his sentence to give sufficient time to the police to trace the accused's antecedents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, 26TH MAY, 1921.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on deputation is appointed Additional District Magistrate in the district of Nasik for a period not exceeding six months.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for eight months of the furlough.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is granted furlough up to 20th March, 1922 (inclusive) in continuation of the furlough.

Mr. D. A. Idgunji, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days with effect from the 30th May, 1921.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Thana, and Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted combined leave for one year, with effect from the 18th April, 1921.

Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Collector of Nawabshah, is granted, with effect from 1st November, 1921, privilege leave for five months and seven days combined with furlough.

Mr. L. Hubbard to act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Poona Sub-Division, vice Mr. R. Hopner, proceeded on leave.

Mr. K. B. Kulkarni to act as Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, C.D., during the absence of Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., on leave.

Rao Saheb M. L. Kulkarni, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, S. D., is granted furlough for two months, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The Reverend J. B. King, Assistant Chaplain at Karachi, has been appointed to be Chaplain of Karachi, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th May 1921, vice the Venerable Archdeacon H. B. Wheeler proceeded on leave.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Ghorpade, I. M. & S. (Retired), to act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Palsana, I. M. & [illegible] Civil Surgeon, Alibag, vice Dr. J. H. Walsh.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the season and crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 26:—

Irrigated crops are in fair condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

Official & Personal.

Mr. G. T. D. Montgomerry, Additional Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, has taken over Acting Chief Secretaryship from Mr. King.

Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur President Taluqdars' Association died on Monday at Lucknow, after a year's illness. He leaves an heir and the estate has been taken over by a court of wards.

Mr. Gandhi arrives at Broach on the 31st morning from Bombay.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE.

P. & O. STRIKE CONTINUES.

As stated yesterday the New China Mill strikers have returned to their work, and so the strike has come to an end. The mill is again working.

The strike of the men in the P. & O. and the B. I. S. N. Company's workshops has not yet come to an end.

The men in the two printing presses belonging to the Tata Publicity Company, Ltd., are still out. The notice put up by the authorities terminated the services of the men, if they did not rejoin by the 25th. It is not known what further steps the owners propose taking.

The workmen employed in the G. I. P. Railway wagon repair workshops have returned to work yesterday morning. As they did not appear to do their work properly the authorities have notified the men that if they could not do their work properly. Their pay for the day would be cut.

PATHAN PRISONERS.

FIVE OF THEM ESCAPE.

On Tuesday night five under-trial Pathans effected an escape from the Esplanade Police Station lock-up. It appears that four of the run-away Pathans were members of the gang of dacoits that was recently captured in Bombay and they were remanded in police custody for enquiries. The fifth man was arrested in connection with a number of house-breaking and thefts.

On the night in question these five persons along with 21 others, many of whom too were pathans, were kept in a large cell at the Esplanade lock-up which is guarded by four armed police constables on shifts of one hour each and the four constables were in charge of a Havildar. About 11 p.m. some noise was heard inside the cell, and the constable on duty tried to peep through the bars of the entrance door of the cell, but a number of Pathan-prisoners stood near the entrance door and prevented him from going near it by spitting on him and holding out threats. Right across the cell and opposite the entrance door there is a window opening on the rear of the building. A huge stone pillar intervenes between the window and the entrance door and this obscures the view of the window from the door. Apparently owing to this, the sentry could not see what was happening in the cell. At midnight when the Havildar came on duty he got suspicious on hearing about the doings of the Pathans, from the sentry. He went to the rear of the cell and found that an iron bar of the window was removed and the wire-netting outside the window, was torn. He raised an alarm and a roll call of the prisoners was taken when it was discovered that five Pathans had absconded. None of the absconders have been recaptured as yet.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A PLACE IN THE SUN.

The Warwick Comedy Company gave a performance last night of "A place in the sun," a play in three acts by Cyril Harcourt. "A place in the sun" is a historic phrase now, since the ex-Kaiser was fond of using it. But here it means that women of whatever station in life must get married to the men who make love to them seriously. Stuart Capel, an aristocratic young man makes love to Rose Blair, who is not aristocratic, and then refuses to marry her, because, he says, his father would disinherit him if he did so. Rose's brother, Dick Blair, tries to persuade Stuart to marry his sister, but he fails. He then tries to excite the sense of justice in Stuart's father, Sir John Capel, but he fails there also, because Sir John had no sense of justice. At this time, however, Marjory, Stuart's sister, who is in love with Blair takes up the cause of her lover's sister. She tells her father and brother that she will teach them a lesson. And she does. She goes to David Blair's house at night in order to be compromised! Stuart goes there and is very angry to find his sister in David's house at such an hour. He then tells David that he has made up his mind to work for his livelihood and marry his sister, Rose. Sir John then comes up there, and soon sees to his sorrow, that both his children have chosen their she acted without much difficulty. Mr. The play was well staged and acted throughout. Mr. Warwick as David Blair was interesting. Miss Radford as Rose looked a good, weak sort of girl a part that she acted without much difficulty. Mr. Howarth was full of cheerful spirits and behaved with an admirable sense of humour and coolness towards his fossilized father. Miss Godart, in spite of the lack of distinction in her voice made herself quite liked, by the audience for her noble behavour Mr. Wheatley as Sir John was quite good. But most people will agree with me in thinking that Mr. Fenwick as Blagden the drunkard, carried off the palm of acting last night. There was such realism and naturalness in his acting that we could not help admiring his art.

It is understood that the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in response to a resolution passed in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, of Sholapur, will not be able to commence its inquiry in the immediate future on account of the approach of the monsoon.

MULSHI PETHA AGREEMENT.

COMPENSATION TERMS.

The Director of Information writes to say:—

The full text of the agreement between Government and the Tata Power Coy., Ltd., with regard to the proposed power works in the Nila Mula valley near Mulshi is published in to-days' Bombay Government Gazette at pp. 1328—1338, but the following additional information with regard to the question of compensation may be of interest. The compensation will be settled on the lines of the Andhra Valley case. Formerly the custom was to reckon compensation for acquired land at 25 times the Land Revenue assessment, but, owing to the great rise in the price of cereals this assessment has become so disproportionately light as no longer to represent the true value of the land. Compensation at Mulshi Petha will therefore be settled in the following way. Each field will be inspected by an expert Revenue officer and an estimate made of its average outturn, the value of this at present prices being taken as the basis of the valuation In the Andhra Valley case this method showed a great increase of the amount of compensation above an estimate based on 25 years purchase of the Land Revenue assessment. In addition to the full price thus ascertained and to any increase that may be directed by the Civil Court in particular cases, the usual 15 per cent. extra will be paid.

As a still further addition the Company has expressed its intention of paying a voluntary bonus at the following rates:—

15 per cent. on Ambemohr land
20 per cent. on Sal land
25 per cent. on other land and on house property.

As regards the resettlement of the people they have so far refused to consider the offer of land in exchange. But as it will be several years before the greater part of the lands will be submerged a different opinion may prevail later on. An officer, Mr. Ramchandra Dhandev Indolikar, Acting District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar has therefore been put on special duty to search for land suitable for settlement by men accustomed to growing high grade rice. There is practically none in the Poona District but it is hoped that some may be found in the West of the Nasik District, which has a similar climate. If suitable land is found, it will be offered to the people as an alternative to money compensation

PUSSYFOOT'S INDIAN PROGRAMME.

OVER HUNDRED MEETINGS

A special cable to the "Statesmen" says: "Pussyfoot" Johnson is paving the way for an elaborate campaign in India during August and September by despatching large batches of prohibition literature for circulation throughout the country.

Mr. Johnson believes that the Indian electorate only needs to be told of what he describes as the happy situation in the United States under prohibition to induce them to influence the Legislative Councils in favour of a "dry" India. He will address over a hundred meetings in the course of his tour.

He bases his hope of success on the fact of temperance being a strong article of faith of both Mahomedans and Hindus.

INDIA MAY HAVE BETTER MONSOON.

SIR O. LODGE'S HOPES.

A special cable to the "Englishman," dated London May 19 states:—

Sir Oliver Lodge, whose opinion regarding the electrical disturbances has already been quoted, considers that the extra radiation of electricity is due to a magnetic disturbance and is likely to result in better harvests all over the world, particularly in India, where it will have the effect of strengthening the monsoon. The increased light which is expected will also cause a greater evaporation from the sea, followed by more generous rainfalls.

The locality of the regions benefitting will depend upon local climatic conditions.

JAMA MASJID MURDER CASE.

OBJECTION TAKEN TO MUSLIM ASSESSORS.

(From our own Correspondent)

DELHI, May 25.

Mr. J. Coldstream, Sessions Judge, Delhi, is engaged in hearing what is known as the Jama Masjid murder case, in which one Mohammad Jan and eight other accused were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial by the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. E. H. Lincoln, under Sections 148 and 302/149, I. P. C. The prosecution story runs that on the evening of the 28th January last a party of Ahli Hadis were holding a religious meeting on Singara near Jamma Masjid. Abdul Ghani, one of them, while delivering a lecture was challenged by Maulvi Abdul Hanan, a teacher of Hanifi School. re. an interpretation placed upon a certain passage in the Kuran by the lecturer. An argument followed, which quickly changed to quarrel condemning the opposing beliefs. The Ahli Hadis, it is alleged, attacked the Hanifis with sticks and in the course of a fight which followed, Mohammad Jan is alleged to have stabbed four of the opposite party, who subsequently succumbed to the injuries received.

Mr. Raj Narain, Bar.-at-Law, on behalf of the accused objected to the appointment of Mohammadan assessors on the ground of religious differences and, consequently, three Hindu assessors have been appointed. The prosecution is conducted by the public prosecutor, Mr. Surjanarayan, assisted by Mr. Rauf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, while the accused is defended by Mr. Saj Narain, Bar.-at-Law, and Messrs. Shaikatullah and Brijlal.

WATER POWER AND INDUSTRY

INVESTIGATIONS IN PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information writes to say

With the object of discovering what amount of water power was capable of development in this country, the Government of India appointed a Chief Engineer in charge of the Surveys and requested each Local Government to nominate an experienced officer of the Irrigation Branch to work under the Chief Engineer within the Province concerned.

The Bombay Government recalled Mr. P. L. Bowers, Executive Engineer from Military Duty for this purpose, and called on District officers to report what sites in their district they considered suitable for investigation. The first season's work was entirely confined to preliminary investigation in the course of which 22 sites were examined and reported on.

A considerable amount of country was covered, the investigations extending from the Mahi River in the Rewa Kantha Agency to the Tadri River in North Kanara. The sites examined varied considerably in the facilities they provided for the development of power, but of the 22 examined, 21 were considered to be sufficiently promising to warrant their selection for detailed investigation.

In view of the large amount of work to be done the Bombay Government asked for the appointment of three Temporary Engineers to assist the Executive Engineer. Two were appointed but the request for the third was cancelled owing to shortage of funds.

Detailed surveys were in progress on the following rivers during the working season 1920-1921, and generally speaking the information collected up to date confirms the opinion formed after the completion of the preliminary investigation

(1) The Panam River. Lunavada State. Type of project:—Low fall, Power Project from a Storage work, combined with an Irrigation Project. Possible power 4,000 E.H.P. constant.

(2) The Karjan River. Rajpipla State. Type of Project:—Same as above. Possible power 2,000 E.H.P., constant.

(3) The Tapti River. Near Bhusaval. Type of Project:—Low fall; two month storage required to supplement natural flow. Possible power 500 E.H.P. constant.

(4) The Purna River. The Dangs State (1) (5) The Kanri River. The Dangs Stage (1). —High fall from storage reservoir:—Possible power each 600 E. H. P. constant Capable of Combination.

(6) The Pravara River. Ahmednagar District. Type of Project:—Stage (1) at Bhandardara. Stage (2) Randha falls. Medium fall from storage reservoir. Possible power (1) 4570 E.H.P. constant. (2) 4850 E.H.P. constant.

(7) The Urmodi River. Satara District. Type of Project:—High fall, utilizing water supply of Satara town between the top of the hill at Yeoteshwar and the settling tank Possible power on present supply 100 E.H.P. constant. Possible a power on supply obtainable by raising the Dam at Kas 200 E.H.P. constant.

(8) The Kalanadi River. North Kanara District. Type of Project:

(a) High fall on natural flow of river. Possible power 1,400 E.H.P. constant.

(b) High fall with storage on the Kalanadi River. Possible power 35,000 E.H.P. constant.

(c) High fall with storage on Kalanadi and Pandri Rivers. Possible power 90,000 E.H.P. constant.

In addition preliminary investigations have been carried out on the Hadap river in Baria State, the Damanganga and Pur rivers in the Nasik and Surat Districts, the Vaiturna river in the Nasik District, and the Mahadev river in Belgaum District, all of which seems to be more or less promising.

All the sites investigated or under survey in the Bombay Presidency lies within transmission distance of one or more Railway lines and are therefore capable of being developed for commercial or industrial purposes when required.

STORY OF A TANNERY SYNDICATE

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 26.

In the case in which Col J. Norrie is charged with cheating the Poona Tannery Syndicate in respect of a sum of Rs. 26,000, Mr. A. Fernandes, contractor today detailed the circumstances under which the Syndicate came to be formed. He was the only witness examined by Col. Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrate today, and his statement occupied about two hours in making. Col. Norrie told the witness he had secret tanning process, but wanted Rs. 50,000 to start work with. They formed a syndicate, and gave Col. Norrie Rs. 13,000 in order to bring out inventors of the process. Col. Norrie was transferred to Ferozepore soon afterwards, but came to Poona and told the witness his regiment was going to England to be demobilized. He went to England from August to December 1919. Col. Norrie returned in May 1920, bringing a Mr. Tibboo and a Mr. McJury with him. They then paid to Col. Norrie further Rs. 10,000 as he said he had spent the money first, advanced him over inventors. In August 1920, they began tanning and prepared about 500 hides. Col. Norrie took 80 tanned and dressed hides Cawnpore to show to the British India Corporation. They heard nothing more about the accused after he went to Cawnpore until they heard that Col. Norrie had been arrested in Bombay on a warrant issued on behalf of Government for Rs. 7,000. Last time Col. Norrie had been to Cawnpore, he told the witness he had arranged to sell the secret of their process for Rs. 25 lakhs, half of which would be for the syndicate.

They were prepared to drop their claim if he showed them the process

The Magistrate intimated he would examine Col. Norrie at the next hearing, before he decided whether he would go on with the hearing.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S S Honolulu, Hirano, Keelung.
S S Largo Law, Wright, Durban
S S Hatkhola, Hewitt, Calcutta.
S S Garmula, Lyne, Calcutta.
S S Dilwara, Bado, Shanghai

DEPARTURES.

May 26.

S S Mantua, Morton, Colombo
S S Warwonga, Evans, Busreh etc.
S S Banora, Leech, Busreh etc.
S S Jeypore, Colee, Kobe etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Amatonga, James, Dunkirk.
S S City of Harvard, Soye, Karachi.
S S City of Poona, Martin, Liverpool.
S S Nagano Maru, Sukada, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Shuja for Persian Gulf
Steamer Neuralia for London etc.
Steamer Chanda for London etc.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok
Steamer Honolulu for Kobe etc.

S S Honolulu:—The O S K steamer Honolulu, 3,540 tons, Captain K Hirano, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Keelung, with ballast.

S S Largo Law:—The steamer Largo Law, 2,330 tons, Captain W Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Hatkhola:—The steamer Hatkhola, 4,278 tons, Captain J M Hewitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Garmula:—The steamer Garmula, 3,223 tons, Captain P E Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Dilwara:—The B P S N Company's China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,460 tons, Captain T P Bado, arived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan Ports, with mails a general cargo and passengers

S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,265 tons, Captain D Martin, will arrive today from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,265 tons, Captain D Martin, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nayano Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nayano Maru, 2,307 tons, Captain K T Sukada, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same 86 tons cargo.

S S City of Harvard:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer City of Harvard, 4,440 tons, Captain E R Soye, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Amatonga:—The K N Company's steamer Amatonga, 2,693 tons Captain James, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo

EXPORT

May 26.

S S Warkuttu from Mangalore, Agents British India S N Co—3300 bags rice; 44 bags cardomums; 48 robbins cardomums; 25 bales senna leaves; 1332 bags pepper; 181 bales cotton; 2771 robbins copra; 1964 bags copra; 3308 bundles coir yarn; 18 juttas coir yarn; 219 bags bamboo mats; 50 bags dry ginger; 125 basket dry ginger; 34 bundles rampatri; 1075 bags tarmaric; 314 bags ginger; 75 basket ginger; 1795 bags poonac; 46 bags black pepper; 70 coil coir rope; 90 juttas coir rope; 197 bags coffee; 509 bags coccanut; 122 bags fresh ginger.

S S Naderi from Calcutta, Agents B & P S N Co—5763 tons coal.

S S Akabar from Aden Agents Bombay & Persian Steam N Co—34 cases specie; 17.0 bales gray sheeting; 19 bags Indian matting; 9 juttas baltron.

S S Toyo Maru from Calcutta, Agents Flick Nixon and Co—3898 tons coal.

IMPORT

May 26.

S S Warfield for London—4 bales woollen carpet King King & Co., 250 cwt khismiss G T Bowring; 142 cwt khismiss Kalyandas Bros., 125 cwt khismiss C Jivanlal & Co., 200 cwt kurdeseed A Drust & Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp—200 cwt mustor seed Volkert Bros.

S S Warfield for Ghent—100 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

S S Warfield for Hamburg—330 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co.

S S Neuralia for Marseilles—125 cwt gum olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 220 cwt gum arabic M Jafferbhoy; 12 bales cotton Forbes F Campbell & Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Barcelona—100 bales cotton Forbes F Campbell & Co.

S S Chanda for Antwerp—500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate

S S Lahore for Kobe—200 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat; 2500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Shanghai—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 1800 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton M Amersey & Co.

S S Lahore for Hongkong—451 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee & Co., 90 cwt sharkfins H A Abdul Satar, 15 cwt fishmaws H A Abdul Satar, 34 cwt sharkfins A Chagla and Co.

S S Tottari Maru for Shanghai—400 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat.

S S Tottari Maru for Yokohama—39 cwt Persian gum M A Abbu Shoostey.

S S Tottari Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Tottari Maru for Osaka—400 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Nissin C Trading Co., 100 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal, 2000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha

The "Pioneer" understands that Col. Rivers Worgan, who was appointed last year Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales and acted in that capacity to the Duke of Connaught, is now on his way home. It is permissible to conjuncture that his journey is connected with the possible tour of the heir to the Throne and an early announcement of the decision at which the British Cabinet has arrived in regard thereto may be expected.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 17, 1921.

HELOTS OF EMPIRE.

After the failure of the Round Table Conference it comes as no surprise at all to find that the Indian community in Kenya Colony should be obliged to fall back upon that last resort of the helpless —Passive Resistance. A message from Nairobi informed us on Monday that our countrymen there have passed unanimous resolutions not to pay the income tax on the ground of "no representation, no taxation." No Englishman worth his salt, *pace* Sir Thomas Bennet, would or at least should question the right of any British subject to exercise the privilege which has made the Empire what it is and which forms the corner-stone of the Great Democracy which his ancestors founded on the other side of the Atlantic. Indians in Kenya are called upon to shoulder the burdens of taxation to the same extent as the Europeans and they are contributing at least as much as, if not more than, the Europeans, but they are denied the franchise, though they outnumber the Europeans by nearly four times. The report of the Round Table Conference, which appears in the East African papers received by the last mail, shows how reasonable as well as modest the claims of the Indians are. The European delegates to the Conference, as also the Governor who presided, were obliged to admit, more than once, that the Indian demands were, on the whole, fair, but they were not prepared to accede to them on the grounds of expediency, which, expressed in direct terms, means racial exclusiveness. On the question of representation, the Governor stated he was prepared to recommend that Indians be accorded five seats on the Legislative Council, in place of two which Lord Milner had considered adequate for Indians. The Governor also complained that Indians had failed to utilise the franchise in respect of the two seats allotted to them six months back, but Sir Edward Northey surely knows that what the Indians are fighting for is the principle of equality and not any particular number of seats. As the Indian representatives at the conference told the Governor, they would be prepared to accept five seats provided that the number of non-official seats for the European community also was reduced to the same figure. The Europeans will still be in majority, as the Indian vote, even when it is solid, will be only about half of the European vote, which will include both officials and non-officials. The Indians were prepared to submit to any tests of property as well as education, provided the same tests were applied to the Europeans. But the European delegates were not disposed to yield an inch of ground, if it affected the principle of racial supremacy which they evidently wish to maintain at any cost.

Many specious arguments were urged at the Conference to induce the Indians to give up their demand for equality of status, but to the credit of the latter it must be stated that they refused to be taken in. Sir Frederick Sprott—late of the Bombay Port Trust—gave the conference the benefit of his "Indian experience," but he seems to be unaware that much water has passed under the bridges of the Trust since he left these shores. In order to minimise the numerical strength of the Indian community in Kenya, Sir Frederick is reported to have said that a large number of them were not, strictly speaking, British subjects, but subjects of "Native States," who "even in India would not have the right to vote for the election of the member for the Legislative Councils." Sir Frederick Sprott is wrong here. Subjects of these States do possess the franchise if they are domiciled in British India. Another European member said that Indians would swamp the Council if a common franchise was introduced, but what about Europeans swamping the Council? At present they have reserved to themselves 27 out of the 29 seats in the Council, though they are numerically only about a fourth of the Indian community and form but a drop in the ocean when compared with the natives of the land. And yet they speak of Indians "swamping" the Councils! The same sort of insincere arguments were advanced at the Conference against Indian demands regarding segregation and land-purchase. The Europeans appeared to admit that segregation in commercial areas is impracticable, but they wanted segregation in respect of residential areas and cultivable lands. But the utter untenability of their position was well brought home to the European delegates by the Indian leaders. If an Indian chooses to be a servant, he is permitted to live in the European area and no question of insanitation or differences of "civilisation" arises; but if the Indian is a respectable citizen he is forbidden to reside in the same area! Does this not expose the hollowness of all the pleas advanced in support of segregation? As regards land, Indians have declared that given decent land of adequate extent, they would rest content. But they are denied all access to the highlands and are forced to make the best of a narrow strip of land along the coast, which is unhealthy in the extreme, besides being uncultivable to a large extent. That the European is much less "productive" than the Indian land-owner is demonstrated by the fact that whereas 50 per cent. of the land in the possession of Indians has been brought under cultivation, only one million acres out of eight million allotted to Europeans have been so far cultivated.

The Indian representatives also recalled the non-fulfilment of the promises given to Indian soldiers at the outbreak of war regarding their settlement in conquered territories. One of the European members is reported to have retorted that "no one entered into warfare with the expectation of reward." This might be true, but even supposing that the "spoils of war" have been thrust on us against our expectations, if not our will, does it look quite gentlemanly that you should grab the whole lot of them and leave your "comrades in arms" in the cold! An Indian delegate did well to warn the European representatives that should there be another war there would not be so ready a response from Indians, after their experience of the fruits of "comradeship" in the last war. The utter selfishness of the whole outlook of the European community in Kenya stands revealed as never before in the utterances of its representatives at the Conference. For them the Empire—the Commonwealth of free peoples under the British Flag—is a pious fraud and a nuisance. If it come to acknowledging the equality of Indians and other Asiatic "subject peoples" with themselves, they would be the first to repudiate the idea and wreck the Empire, with force if need be. As we have all along maintained, it is Indians who strive to keep the Empire intact and it is the Colonial Whites who seem to be bent on wrecking it. Now that the struggle has passed from the confines of the Colony to the very heart of the Empire—we mean into the counsels of the statesmen at Whitehall, we wait to see how the latter grapple with it and whether they prefer to side with the Empire-wreckers or the Empire-maintainers. Indians will never falter in their struggle nor will they yield an inch of ground, for they fight for a principle and not for material gains. It is for British statesmen to recognise this principle and uphold the glorious traditions of their country or by trampling it down hasten the doom of the Empire.

A TIMELY WARNING

As we anticipated, the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank have given the Directors a bit of their mind, which, it is sincerely to be hoped, the latter will not take amiss. The Directors must have fully realised as a result of Wednesday's meeting that there is a strong feeling among the shareholders and other well-wishers of the Bank, among whom we gladly count ourselves, that the policy that the Board has been pursuing in respect of appointments to the Bank's staff is conducive to the interest neither of the shareholders nor the country at large. We take it that Sir Dorab Tata's regret at the attitude of the shareholders was genuine and that it is indicative of a sincere desire to do justice to his own countrymen, at least in the future. To any one who was present at Wednesday's meeting there cannot be the slightest doubt that the clear majority of the shareholders present were decidedly against adoption of the report. But, it was also equally and abundantly clear that the shareholders had no intention at all of in any way injuring the Bank or of insulting any of the Directors. The shareholders only wanted to demonstrate to the Directors that they were not going to be pulled by the ears by the latter any longer, but that they wanted to be masters in their own house. They have, we hope, brought home to the Directors the risk they latter face in running counter to the national weal and of riding rough-shod over the feelings of the shareholders. The Directors would be wise if they read the signs of the times aright, otherwise, they would be heading straight for disaster, which all shareholders and all Indians would highly deplore. The Directors must give up the exploded and pernicious idea that Indians are yet incapable of managing first class banks. Not only do the existing Indian banks disprove the charge, but the hosts of Indians in the public audit and finance departments in this country, who have risen to the highest posts and who enjoy the fullest confidence of the authorities as well as the public, are a living refutation of the atrocious suggestion that they are in any way inferior in banking matters to their European compeers. Even if we admit the suggestion that they are inferior does Sir Dorab Tata suggest that the country should go in for Europeans wholesale? How would Englishmen or the Japanese like the idea of Indians conducting banks in England or Japan the capital of which has been subscribed to wholly by their own countrymen? Would such banks, however "efficiently" run, be regarded as national institutions promoting the material prosperity of the children of the soil? The talk of inferiority of Indians, in the mouths of India's own leaders, sounds doubly offensive. If any of the Directors of the Tata Bank have no confidence in their own countrymen, they had better make place for those who have. We hope that from now at least a more patriotic policy will commend itself to the Directors. Sir Dorab Tata has himself admitted that at present the European staff is more than is needed for running the existing machinery. There is little likehood that the proposal of the "hundred branches" which were to be opened and for which avowedly the additional European staff was requisitioned, will materialise in the near future. Why, then, not avail of the opportunity to get rid of the superficial element, amounting to at least two-thirds of the staff, by terminating their services by three months' notice, as per contract, and leaving the door open to Indians when necessities arise in the future? What the shareholders want is a definite guarantee that in future at least the claims of Indians will not be ignored and that the costly fad of trying to run the show with the aid of European apprentices will be definitely given up. As it is far from their intention to harm the bank in any way, we would strongly urge on all shareholders to give up the idea of voting against the adoption of the report, which, if carried out, may spell disaster. The Directors also, on their part, should appreciate the generosity as well as patriotism of the shareholders and readily come forward at next Wednesday's meeting to give the assurance demanded by the shareholders. There is also, we hear, a strong feeling among the shareholders that a nominee of theirs, who may be definitely taken to represent them, should be included in the Board, when the question of appointing two directors in place of those who are retiring, comes up for consideration at Wednesday's meeting. The Directors would do well to accept the suggestion with good grace. It, must, no doubt, appear queer that the necessity for making such a suggestion should arise, seeing that in theory all the Directors are "representative" of the shareholders. But, there is such a divorce between theory and practice in this country, thanks to the Company Law, that it is true, nevertheless, that the shareholders are the one class who are least represented on the Boards of companies.

Notes of the Day.

The Bolshevik Bogey.

How difficult it is for foreigners who hold themselves aloof from the society of the children of the soil, to penetrate beneath the surface of things in India, is well illustrated by the observations of an American, Mr. C. R. Senneck, director of the Indian branches of Alfred Joenson and Co., Inc., who is reported to have told an interviewer in New York that "there seems to be very little doubt that a number of Bolshevik Agents, well supplied with Russian gold, have been working throughout the country for some months and that propaganda has been directed to unsettling the masses. They have been eagerly assisted by the educated section of the people who are always more or less disaffected. . ." People in primitive stages of culture are, we know, disposed to attribute all phenomena of an unpleasant character, the causes of which they cannot apprehend, to the evil genii. Twentieth century European (and American) culture does not appear to know any other evil genii except the Bolsheviks to whom are attributed all the disturbing movements noticeable today in all parts of the world. Besides confessing their own ignorance, these surface-observers, give undue credit to the Bolsheviks, who must be laughing in their sleeves at the terror they are inspiring even in unexpected quarters. Mr. Senneck has also something to say of Mr. Gandhi, whom a countryman of Mr. Senneck, it will be recalled, recently described as the greatest of living men. Says Mr. Senneck: "The discontented element has also gathered around men like Mahatma Gandhi, who are really religious fanatics who endeavour to work on the Indian people from a religious point of view, making full use of English difficulties over the Mohammedan question in Turkey." Obviously, Mr. Senneck and those who speak like him have forgotten what religion actually is.

India's "Incapability."

Mr. Sastri's views on Imperial Preference and Imperial Defence are evidently not relished in quarters which set much store by his "sobriety and moderation." Referring to his contention that if there is to be an Indian Navy it should be manned by Indians and controlled from India, the "Englishman" tells us that "many years must elapse before Indians are capable of managing a Navy and hitherto no Indians of the better (sic) classes have even attempted to obtain skill in navigation". Why not say that Indians must wait till Doomsday before they become capable of managing a navy, seeing that no opportunities are being given to them to enter the Navy nor is there any likelihood of their entering it if the policy of exclusion which has prevailed all along is to continue to prevail? The truth is axiomatic enough and was emphasized by Sir Dorab Tata too at Wednesday's meeting of the Tata bank. If Indians are forcibly debarred from entering any profession, it will certainly take "many years," if not eternity itself, before they become proficient in it. Like the "Englishman" Sir Dorab Tata also has complained that Indians do not like to "take off their coat", though this statement looks somewhat puzzling when we are told on the same breath that there are over 600 Indians who are drawing less than Rs. 500. If these men are not "drudging" we would like to know what they are doing in the Bank?

The Truth.

If, however, the "Englishman" and Sir Dorab Tata, too, wish to know the truth about Indian capacity, which they seek to belittle, here is some impartial testimony to the record of Indians in the naval profession. We are quoting from Sir A. T. Wilson's communication to the British press in connection with Sir Edward Grigg's recent lecture:—

"Indian merchants were thousands of years ago the pioneers of trade and of civilization along the eastern coasts of Africa and along coasts of Arabia, Aden and Zanzibar, Maskat and Basrah, were emporiums of Indian trade, long before the British arrived on the scene. It was the Indian Navy, with Indian crews under British officers, that repressed the slave trade. It was the Indian Navy by sea and Indian troops by land who repressed piracy in the Persian Gulf, in the black days at the beginning of the 19th century, when the decay of local authority threatened to involve this part of the Middle East in blackest anarchy. The shores of the Persian Gulf were strewn, even before th Great War, with the bones of British and Indian sailors, soldiers, and merchants who were striving, not to acquire territory, for we possess no more territory now in those regions than we did 100 years ago, but for the rights of the weaker against the strong—in other words against piracy and against the slave trade. It was the British and Indians who jointly overthrew the Portuguese domination; it was the joint efforts of British and Indian traders that overthrew the Dutch monopolies."

No doubt, if Indians had been under British tutelage for a longer time than they have actually been, this record of naval achievement would not have been theirs and they would have also taken several centuries before they became "capable" of managing a navy. Happily, they have sufficiently demonstrated their capacity as a nation not only on the seas but in almost every field of human activity. It is only ignorance or prejudice that seeks to belittle their parts or achievements.

The "Empire."

A correspondent writes:—

"The Empire Day "celebrations" must have turned the head of your morning contemporary; otherwise it would not have gone into hysterics over your rather mild remarks on Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi's "Empire." It is still open to him to say which parts of the Empire will welcome an Indian except as a "cooly". Is Canada open to him? Or is it South Africa or Australia? Are even the Crown colonies opening their doors to Indians? The sufferings of Indians in Fiji and in almost every part of the Empire have made all decent Indians give up for ever the idea of becoming equal partners in such a White Empire. Indians, I mean self-respecting and patriotic Indians, will never barter away their liberties for the purpose of living in an Empire where they are the mere playthings of White exploiters and Jingoes. As for liberty of speech, it is the Government which kills that liberty by its repressive measures. I congratulate the "Times of India" on its find of a "Loyalist speaker", who is also a "Moderate" and may I ask it to gather the heroic Rao Bahadur to its bosom, and preserve him as a sample of by-gone days, as such specimens are getting rarer in India every day? As for its "outrageous slings and arrows" it can keep them in reserve for non-cooperators!"

Swami Kumarananda Withdraws His Parole.

The following letter has been sent to the District Magistrate, Chanda, C. P.:—

Sir,—In as much as you represented to the "Maharastra" Paper of Nagpur that I practically offered apology to the court in signing an assurance that I will not lecture in C. P., and Berar for one year and in-as-much as on after-thought I have myself come to the conclusion that it was not right for me to have signed the said agreement. I have the honour to inform you that I am not now bound by the restriction and that I shall be free from this day to deliver lectures in C.P., and Berar of which you may take notice and take any steps you think necessary. I am prepared to take the consequences.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SWAMI KUMRANANDA,
of Bengal.

Wardha, 24th May, 1921.

From the above it would seem that the Swami's objection is to the account represented to the "Maharastra" and not to Associated Press which only published the undertaking when signed in Court.

Fruits of Cooperation.

A contemporary writes:

It may be remembered that Lord Lytton gave out in his speech in the House of Lords on the question relating to the reduction of the Indian Army raised by Lord Sydenham that the question had been submitted to the Committee on Imperial Defence and the Viceroy was appointing an Executive Council Committee to prepare the necessary material, all further reduction in the meanwhile remaining postponed pending the Committee's report. It is interesting to note that the personnel of the Committee has now been announced. The Viceroy has even gone one step further and exercised his prerogative of selection in a way that the body is not altogether an Executive Council Committee. We see that besides the Commander-in-Chief, the Committee consists of three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and of Mr. D. S. Bray, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Lieut. Hissamuddin. The selection of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer is quite in the fitness of things, regard being had to the fact that he has already established his claims to be reckoned as an authority on the subject and moved several important resolutions on the Esher Committee's Report during the last session of the Legislative Assembly. But though Sir Sivaswamy Iyer may be depended upon a host in himself we regret that the number of Indian members on the Committee is ridiculously small. The martial races have been left altogether unrepresented. The educated communities of the advanced provinces, fired with great military ardour at the present moment, have not received their due meed of representation. We fear in the circumstances as they are, the Indian members will not be able to make their voice felt for retrenchment and reduction, one of the counsels of the Committee. It will be seen that the constitution of the Committee leaves itself open to strong objection.

We must add that this is not an extract from a "Nationalist" paper, but from the "Bengalee." We are glad our contemporary is beginning to realise that the fruits of "Cooperation" are not so sweet after all, as it had imagined.

A lesson in N.-C.-O.

A correspondent sends us the following report of a conversation between Mr. Painter, Collector of Dharwar, and a Khilafat volunteer on duty as a picket near a liquor shop at Dharwar. The Collector, according to the correspondent, arrived in a motor car near the shop about 6-30 p.m. He first talked over the subject of drink and violence with the Parsee liquor contractor. He next questioned the Mahomedan Sub-Inspector, who was standing near by; who told him that no violence was used by the volunteer so far as he knew and that the crowd that was present at the moment had been attracted by the Collector's presence in the car. Then the following conversation took place between the Collector and the volunteer.

Collector.—What are you doing here?
Volunteer.—I am a volunteer of the Khilafat Committee and am doing the duty of reporting the names of those that drink.
C.—Do you break bottles?
V.—No, never.
C.—Do you know you will be sent to jail if you do that?
V.—Yes, surely, our method is Nonviolent Non-Cooperation.
C.—I shall carry bottles; what will you do?
V.—I shall at once report the matter to your church authorities.

Then the Collector asked the contractor to bring a liquor bottle. He asked the volunteer to smell it and then said:—I shall make my peon (Mahomedan) drink. What will you do?

V.—My duty is simply to report the matter to the Committee.

At this stage the Collector asked his peon to drink, but he boldly refused (though reportedly pressed to do so). The Collector then said:—Well, I shall send him drunk from my bungalow. You will report his name along with mine as that of a witness. You will get my name from the Sub-Inspector standing here.

V.—Yes, I will do it.

Mr. Painter has had a lesson in non-violent Non-Cooperation. We hope he will profit by it.

[redacted]CLO-JAPANESE [redacted]Y.

[redacted]ONTRIBUTION TO [redacted]AL DEFENCE.

(Special Service.)

LONDON, May 23.

[redacted]stri interviewed by Reuter, [redacted] attitude at the Imperial [redacted]d be one of friendliness to- [redacted] proposals which tended to make the Empire a powerful political unit. He would advance at the Conference the principle that if members of the Dominions were free to come into India to trade and to practise professions, Indians were equally free to settle in any Dominion. India should, be independent fiscally and conceivably India would be willing to sell goods to England at preferential rates, but why should India sell goods more cheaply to South Africa which had ill-treated the Indians than to foreign countries, unless India got some advantage in return?

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

With regard to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the Indians would continue to criticise it as long as it provided for the Japanese assisting to maintain order in India.

Referring to Defence Mr. Sastri urged that India at the present time wanted her expenses greatly to be curtailed. India would not consent to any arrangements which would abolish her power of control on the subject of Imperial requirements. Mr. Sastri declared that India would not consent to send an Indian squadron to assist Australia in the event of war with Japan as long as Indians were excluded from Australia. Similarly, the attitude of South Africa towards Indians did not make for co-operation. South Africa had invited Indians to assist her when labour was scarce and had made promises which he hope would be kept.

WANTED FRATERNITY IN THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Sastri hoped that conference would result in ameliorating the lot of Indians in the different parts of Empire. He declare that from the Indian aspect he would lik to have the Empire a place where there wa real fraternity among peoples working together, respecting one another and dwelling together under the same general political constitution.

DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

Referring to Defence, Mr. Sastri said that India had her ambition at being a complete self-sufficient unit of defence, but she was not in a position at the present time to make herself sufficient and was unable to contribute to the British Navy or, the Indian Navy. Indians would not consent to have a Navy or Air Service from which Indians were excluded.

GEN. SMUTS ON BRITISH EMPIRE.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

The speeches by Gen. Smuts and Mr Hughes have been given much prominence as heralding the approach of the discussions of the Imperial Conference. A great significance is attached to the fact that Mr. Hughes has now circulated in England a full report of his speech at Bendigo on April 8th of which a summary was given yesterday.

The "Times" thinks that Gen. Smuts' view of the Empire's relations to Europe is incompatible with history and inconsistent with the elementary interests of England and the Empire. The paper declares that there has never been a tradition of avoidance in the European entanglements and points out that since the Tudor Times, England has been forced to take a leading part in the European politics as a mere matter of self-defence. It was in wars in which she fought as an European Power that most of the Empire was acquired including the territories which are the core of the South African Union. Isolation now-a-days is as impossible as ever with a growing number and intimacy of necessary relations with the civilised peoples.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Gen. Smuts' speech has all the breadth of an outlook associated with his statesmanship. The journal agrees with Gen. Smuts that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty must be viewed from the angle of Cooperation between Britain and America but as regards the European Peace Problem declares that Gen. Smuts shows a certain conflict of purpose because it is well nigh impossible for the British Empire to act as a Peace-Maker between the French and the Germans and avoid continental entanglements.

The "Daily News" thinks that there is good reason for singling out the Anglo Japanese Alliance for special consideration, because it opens up problems of Naval defence and direction of Foreign Policy with which the Dominions are intimately concerned. The coming Conference has a great opportunity for solving a greater problem of which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is only a part, namely putting relations of the Empire with America and Japan on the permanent basis of Peace.

GENERAL SMUTS' IDEALS.

The "Manchester Guardian" considers that General Smuts' deals with the unusually complex and far-reaching tasks, which are confronting the Conference of the Dominions' Premiers with expected wisdom and imagination. The three chief items of the June agenda, namely, Foreign Policy of the Empire, . Renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Imperial Defensive measures are parts of one programme, which demands clear and earnest thinking and General Smuts sums up the essentials of the Anglo-Japanese question in his plea for the Imperial Foreign outlook, which will make it possible for the Anglo-American cooperation against war and for the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance if it does not impair that end.

The time is now ripe, says the journal, for full and frank discussion of armaments by the three great remaining naval powers, and earnest spirit in which the Dominion Premiers will approach the Conference must reinforce the need for agreement on this question. All that is needed is a firm lead by one of the powers concerned.

[redacted]AN OFFENSIVE IN SILESIA.

[redacted]EMENT AMONG FRENCH DIP OMATS,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

The fighting in Upper Silesia is apparently organised on a large scale for the Sosnowic telegrams quoting from French sources say that the German offensive is developing in three directions. The Germans in the attack near the Oder with objective as Gross Stein, occupied the town after a fierce struggle. A column 20,000 strong, with Armoured trains, operating on the Kreuzburg-Rosenburg Railway, is aiming at the industrial region of the Polish frontier, while a third attack from Ratibor has Gleitwitz as objective. The insurgents everywhere are resisting desperately.

The French diplomatic circles are excited at these occurrences, and it is understood that the German Ambassadors in Paris and London have requested the Imperial Government immediately to cease the aggressive movements if the Allied representations are not desired.

FRANCE'S NEW NOTE TO BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 22.

Yesterday evening France presented a new Note to Britain, pointing out the danger of the situation in Upper Silesia becoming serious in view of the persistence of German Corps, which has constantly reinforced the state of mind of the workmen, who may turn Bolshevist, and difficulties of intervening between the Executive of Polish movement and the Germans. The Note, therefore, proposes that Britain and France should jointly urge the German Government to execute measures, which it has announced, and for this purpose should invite Lord D'Abernon to support the steps taken by the French Ambassador at Berlin.

RAISING OF VOLUNTEERS

GERMAN GOVT'S PROTEST:

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

Berlin.—A telegram from Oppeln states that Polish reinforcements have invaded Upper Silesia, where fighting has occurred near Rosenburg. The insurgents have been forced to evacuate several villages but the situation at present is obscure.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent with the German Forces which is indicative of the changing times, reports that the Germans made an attack near the Oder and are elated with their "success in the first operation of the war" during the insurrection. There has also been a fighting at Kreuzburg, Ratibor and Krappitz and numerous casualties have been incurred.

A telegram from Berlin reports that Germany Government has again protested against the raising of volunteers for Silesia, but is not capable of restraining them.

BITTERNESS OF FRENCH PRESS CONTINUES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May ..

Bitterness of the French Press on the Upper Silesian question does not show any signs of abatment. While believing in Wirth's sincerity, the newspapers consider that Wirth is powerless against the police and military complicity and complain that Mr Lloyd George has refrained from supporting the French representations to Berlin.

Authoritative circles in London are surprised at the passage in this connection contained in M. Briand's latest Note and while it is emphasised that incursions of Volunteers into the Plebiscite areas should be prevented, it is pointed out that D'Abernon has several times already approached the German Government with completely successful results.

FRONTIER NIGHTMARE OVER?

'NO SERIOUS HOSTILITIES EXPECTED

BRITISH-AFGHAN TREATY BEING CONCLUDED.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 26.

Immigration from independent territories and Afghanistan into the districts and agencies of the Frontier Provinces is increasing owing to drought, though the economic situation in the latter areas is none too easy. Everything possible is being done to provide relief and work as a means of livelihood to these sufferers. Though there is obviously some risk of an increase of crime due to the scarcity in so many areas on both sides of the border, these conditions are, perhaps, the surest guarantee against any outbreak of serious hostilities on the frontier, this summer. The belief is now widespread that a treaty will shortly be concluded between Afghanistan and Great Britain and there appears to have been a distinct lull in the propaganda all along the frontier of the Afgaan pre-war party. Such propaganda has never, during the last six months, been received with much enthusiasm by the bulk of the tribes who are most suspicious of being made once more the cats-paw of anti-British politicians in Afghanistan. Now, there are signs that even such stalwarts as Musa Khan Abdulalli Mahsud are wavering and planning the best way out of their present entanglement. The great hopes cannot be based on signs of quiescence which coincide with the Ramzan the reaction after the Id which had been experienced so often may come, but at the moment the chance of a real subsidence of the frontier unrest of the past two years looks good.

WILY BOLSHEVIKS.

The general unpopularity of the wily Bolshevik Kabul is no doubt being increased by the presence in the city of the ex-Amir of Bokhara, who is reported by travellers to be most outspoken in his opinions based on his very acute personal experience of Bolshevism. The Afghan daily newspaper announces that the ex-Amir was received in considerable state on the 17th May at the Aster palaces at Kabul by H. M. Amir Amanulla Khan.

Comments of the probable objects of Djemal Pashah's stay in Kabul are common in Peshawar, and among travellers from Kabul there are stories of a plot against his life by three Armenians, which was only just discovered in time. It is also suspected in some people that he is himself plotting a coup d'etat against the Amir and that in undertaking the training of the new models of the Afghan army is with the intention of using the result to his own ends. That these ends are purely personal and the Djemal Pashah has no scruples of loyalty towards either the Bolsheviks, the Afghans and Khalifa or the nationalist Turks is the belief of all the numerous well-informed merchants and travellers who pass through Peshawar. He is regarded as an adventurer and an exceedingly able one, concerned only in playing for his own hand and making use of every one he can in the process. In view of the events of recent years it is natural to suppose that his strongest feelings are anti-British.

KAUR BRIDGE-KHIRI RAILWAY COMPLETED,

ROUND-UP OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The following communique has been issued:—

Tochi—Troop of the 27th Cavalry was attacked near Idak on the 21st May by an enemy party of about eighty men, who hastily retired on the arrival of reinforcements from Idak and Saidgi. Three Indian other ranks were killed and two wounded. Idak is twenty-five miles west of Bannu.

Waziristan (Mahsud)—The situation continues quiet. Beyond a little sniping near Koikai, a few miles N. N. W. of Jandola, nothing of interest has been reported. The railway from Kaur bridge to Khirgi is now completed. The first train ran on the 14th May, but was derailed about six miles south of Manza'. No loss or damage was incurred. Khirgi and Kaur bridge are about five miles E. S. E. and fifteen miles S. S. E. of Jandola respectively, in a direct line.

Wana—On the night of the 21st and 22nd May a large enemy party consisting, probably, of Wana Wazirs and Mahsuds was attacked near Wana by our troops who evidently surprised them and got in with the bayonet. With the loss of only three Indian other ranks of the 58th Rifles some wounded, our men killed no less than thirty of the enemy and succeeded in capturing twenty others, four of whom were wounded. Six Government rifles previously stolen by the raiders were recovered. The above casualties are the largest inflicted on the enemy in any single action since the commencement of the operations against the Wana Wazirs in November 1920 and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to send a congratulatory telegram to the troops which took part in the action.

A round up of suspicious characters has been conducted by the military authorities in the southwest corner of the Wana plain. This has resulted in the arrest of forty-eight men, who will be detained pending the return of a similar number of rifles which are owing to Government.

DR. TAGORE AT COPENHAGON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has arrived Copenhagen *en route* for Stockholm. He gave a lecture at the University on Indian Civilisation.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT SHOLAPUR.

PURSE OF RS. 10,000 PRESENTED

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

From our own Correspondent.

SHOLAPUR, May 26.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Sholapur by motor from Pandharpur at 8-30 a.m. A crowded programme was arranged for him commencing with a procession through the city at 6-30 a.m. The whole city was decorated with arches for his reception. All the mills are closed in his honour.

The silver casket containing the Municipal address presented the symbol of Indian Nationalism by the spinning wheel by the side of Hinda Mata. A purse of above ten thousand rupees will be presented to him on the occasion of a *pan-supari* in the merchant locality.

At exactly 9 a.m. the Municipal address was read in the Rupon Hall:—

ADDRESS

The following is the full text of the address:—

"To, Mahatmaji Gandhi,

"Revered Sir,—We, the undersigned, Councillors of the Sholapur Municipality, on behalf of the citizens of Sholapur, respectfully offer you a most cordial welcome at the time of this your first visit to this city. The citizens of Sholapur have been anxiously longing to pay their respectful homage to you and beg to thank you, for your kind acceptance, though, after a long time, of their invitation to visit this City.

"We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without making a respectful reference to your unceasing work for the welfare of the country. Although the nation has at times been anxious about the condition of your health, you have, at its sacrifice preferred to travel long distances to do continuously hard and selfless work. Our admiration for you becomes the higher, because of your fearless and trenchant criticism of the defects in the administration on the one hand and plain advice to the people, when necessary, on the other. Your saintly figure and character are brought out in relief by the principles of non-violence and self-sacrifice enunciated and elucidated by you in all your preachings. By your advocacy for the Swadeshi movement and for discontinuance of the use of liquor, you have shown to the people the best means of purification. All these combined with the faith inculcated by you amongst the masses, in the ultimate success of our just cause, have taught them to be more and more self-respecting and self-reliant. Also your work for the uplift of the depressed classes is most admirable. The forbearance now shown by the people in spite of not their getting adequate justice at times and the unity between Hindus and Mohamedans which are the direct outcome of all your preachings, have made the possibility of early attainment of Swaraj (the full responsible Government) more hopeful and certain.

"In conclusion we pray to the Almighty to give you health, vigour and long life to lead the Nation towards the attainment of the goal of Swaraj by non-violent means.

"We beg to remain,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient servants."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatma Gandhi first pleaded his inability to make a speech while standing and made some criticism on presenting the Municipal address to him in English. He said it was his duty to point out such mistakes in his own humble way. He further stated that it would have been in consonance with the present spirit in India had the address been given in Marathi or in Hindi. The time now had come when the Municipalities had transgressed their former barriers and they were coming forward to present the addresses to him, and the Bareli Municipality took the lead in this matter. As for the silver casket he would like some rich man from Sholapur to come forward to buy it so that he would devote the sale proceeds to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He was satisfied to see that the Sholapur Municipality was doing its own duty. The idea that the Municipalities were meant simply for cleansing the street must now go and they must take their due share in the body politic. He closed his speech by invoking the help of God to give the Sholapur Municipality strength and courage to do its duty.

The casket was put to auction and the highest bidder, Mr. P. Dargopaul, purchased the same for Rs. 551.

PRESENT SITUATION.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S LECTURE.

Maulana Mahomed Ali delivered a public speech on the "Present Situation" last night at the Kalchi Dasa Oswal Wadi, Khidak. There was a gathering of more than five thousand Hindus and Mahomedans present. On arrival, Maulana Mahomed Ali was garlanded by children with hand-woven threads. Maulana Kutubudin Saheb was voted to the chair. The speech, which was well received by the audience, was finished at a late hour. After the speech was over, collections were made on behalf of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

A fuller report of the speech will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

"KHILAFAT WRONG MUST BE RIGHTED."

LORD READING'S DUTY.

"INTERVIEW ALI BROS. AND MR. PICKTHALL."

ALLIES' "FASHIONABLE" LIES EXPOSED.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Political Committee, Mr. B. F. Bharucha delivered a lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall last night, on "The Turkish Treaty and Lord Reading's Duty", Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. There was a large Parsi audience.

MR. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall asked the audience if they had ever thought in their leisure moments how history was being falsified before their very eyes, even at this moment? When modern nations go to war they are not content with fighting their enemies with weapons; they fight them also with lies. Any horrible story which a man could invent is published officially and sent all over the world. They know about the story of Germans extracting fat from their corpses for industrial purposes. It was an absolute lie, but the Government thought that by publishing it it would militate against the Germans and they published it all over the world. It was not a truth after all, but the lie had done its work. The Germans were almost the same nation as the English, and the same religion as the English. They should think to what dimensions lies could attain when professional liars were employed to concoct lies about people of whom they knew next to nothing and who were not of their own religion and race. That was the case of Turkey. The Turks had been calumniated ever since they first came to Europe. They defeated people after people and their enemies apologised for these defeats by depicting them as monsters of cruelty, barbarity and even ignorance. The Byzantine Greeks had been defeated and they avenged themselves by writing histories which abound in sheer calumnies against the Turks. The Byzantine have been exposed by modern historians of the highest authority; yet they were still quoted and the scientific historians ignored who had proved some of their statements to be absolutely without foundation.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Of course, there was a time in England when Englishmen did not believe those things about the Turks, because they were the friends of Turkey. It was impossible then to persuade an Englishman to believe that Turks were monsters. Then there grew up a party in England headed by a gentleman of the name of Gladstone who always shuddered at the approach of a non-Christian person and who considered that an alliance of Turkey with England was a wicked thing because the Sultan of Turkey and the majority of the Turkish nation had never been baptised. It was a sin for a nation which had been baptised to ally itself with an unbaptised nation. Therefore the Czar of Russia was better for England as an ally, and intrinsically better, than the Sultan of Turkey who had not the advantage or disadvantage as the case might be. The calumny against the Turks then became justified by faith and the campaign of lies became organised and cruel. Indians had heard a lot about the Turkish massacres of Christians, but they had heard very little of the Christian massacres of Turks and other Moslems. In 1821 the Greeks exterminated all the Muslims, men, women and children in the Morea and many thousands in the North of Greece, but Indians had never heard of it! All that they had was that a Turkish army while putting down a rebellion of Greeks in the Island of Chios in the following year had committed horrible atrocities. But, they must remember that the horrible atrocities which the Greeks had committed in the Morea had caused very bitter feelings in the minds of Turks.

TURKEY'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

Then Indians had heard about the Bulgarian atrocities. Gladstone took up the report which first came to hand and that was telegraphed by Edwin Pears from Constantinople who was one of those people who wished to down the Turks. There was talk of Bulgarian massacre by Moslems on a huge scale. It was only when a commission was sent to Bulgaria after a year it was found to be all lies. And there was an official document in the English Blue Book stating that certain Englishmen boasted of having invented those stories with the object of writing down Turkey. During the last war the Russian alliance—the aim of the Christian fanatics—was accomplished and down with all who were not Christian was the cry! The Turks were forced into the war. After the Turkish Revolution the Turks implored the British Government to help them. Both in 1908 and 1913 they offered England a virtual protectorate of the whole Turkish Empire for a term of years. But England would not listen and the Turks were forced into the arms of Germany by a policy which may be compared to a succession of kicks in the face. The Turkish nation had suffered more than any other nation in the world, not only by open warfare, but by massacres and above all by calumnies and falsehoods of the worst kind. They must have heard in India what the Balkan people did to reduce the Turkish population, and as one statesman put it "to simplify the Moslem question in the future."

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

During the war they had heard much about Armenian massacres. The speaker had many Armenian friends and Armenians were not like the people of whom he was going to speak. There were massacres but they were not only on one side. When Lord Bryce was crying out about the destruction of the Armenian race, the speaker gave it as his opinion that after the war, it would be found that a number of Armenians had lived in Turkey unmolested all through the war. And that had proved to be the case. Mr. Pickthall had seen with his own eyes documents signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Caucasus and other high Russian officers denouncing the atrocities committed everywhere by the Armenian auxiliaries. When the Turks, defeated by the Russians were retreating the Armenian population in the Turkish Empire rose behind the Turkish army and massacred the Moslems. And the vanguard of the Russian Army which consisted of Armenians joined with the Armenian rebels in the horrid orgy. They began a regular battle of the Muslim inhabitants, and they killed every one they could get hold of. All those facts were suppressed by the Allies. During the war it was natural that such facts should be suppressed. But a Danish (neutral) Red Cross Mission was sent out to Turkey in 1917 and visited every prisoners' camp. They sent in their report to the Red Cross Headquarters at Geneva; that report was never published. The speaker tried to get a copy of it from Geneva but it was not possible to do so. At last through the kindness of Prince Valdemar of Denmark he got a copy of it. He then knew why it was suppressed. It was entirely favourable to the Turks and unfavourable to the Armenians.

"DO JUSTICE TO ASIA."

The Turks had been treated like that although they were a noble race with a great history, but because they were Asiatics on the "sacred soil" of Europe. The audience must be astonished to hear an Englishman taking that view and advocating a pan-Asiatic movement. But that was the only thing to save his country, he believed. What could they expect of a nation whose mentality was fed on lies? Unless we could open their eyes and force them to do justice to Asia the British race was doomed in his opinion. He wanted Indians to help him to open their eyes (Loud cheers).

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. Bharucha said the most important question of the day was the Khilafat question. It was perturbing the whole of India and it was shaking up Europe and it was going to bring on the next war into the world, unless it was satisfactorily settled. To understand the full significance of this great world problem they should stretch their imagination for a moment to see what was stated in their school geography. There was Moslem population in Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Syria, Turkey, right to China. The Moslems had to be pacified first for the world peace. They knew under what conditions the Treaty of Sevres was made. They knew that the Turkish Empire was given into the hands of the Allies—everything was given into the hands of the Allies.

HOW THE TREATY WAS IMPOSED.

They had to consider how the Treaty was imposed on the Turks. When the Armistice was concluded and the Allies were going to impose terms on the Turks which would simply disintegrate the Turkish Empire the Rowlatt Act was passed, with a view to closing the mouths of Moslems. And then it was that Mahatma Gandhi rose. Meanwhile the Turkish agitation also sprang. The old anecdotes of Gladstone against Turkey were revived by Lord Bryce and it was said that the Turks revelled in the massacre of Armenians. He would ask the Allies that if the Turks were committing these massacres for so many years where was their Christian conscience? Why did not Russia interfere, and how could Armenians live and exist today after such continual massacres? The agitation of Lord Bryce and the Archbishop of Canterbury was raised to drive the Turks bag and baggage out of Europe. They said that the Turks were the aggressors and therefore they must be sent out.

Almost until the end of the 17th century the Turks were masters of Southern Europe and during these two hundred years they had been disposed of nineteen European countries and only during the recent years Turkey had been deprived of Tripoli by Italy, and other countries by several European nations. He asked them to consider whether the Turks were aggressors in those instances. The Allies stated that because the Turks took the offensive in the war they had to suffer, but he would openly ask them to prove when the Turks took the offensive. Right at the outbreak of the war Great Britain, France and Italy and Russia gave a solemn assurance to the Turks that their integrity would be "re-

(Continued on next page.)

STRANDED ASSAM "COOLIES."

MEDICAL HELP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The situation created by the stranded Assam coolies at Chandpur and Rajbari is unchanged.

A press communiqué states that Government are making all possible medical and sanitary arrangements. The Assistant Director of Public Health has established a camp for 1,560 coolies at Chandpur and six doctors have been sent to work under him. Last reports received show cases of cholera, which have been removed to the railway hospital. Forty other cases have been taken to the municipal hospital.

A *hartal* is being observed in many Eastern Bengal districts and is spreading to Assam.

The Indian workmen of the Bengal Railway and the Steamer Company have gone on strike in sympathy with the stranded coolies.

Philanthropic associations have sent men and money to help the coolies. Funds are being raised in Calcutta by Rai Sekahal Karnam, who has already sent Rs. 2,000.

GOVT'S AMAZING ATTITUDE.

"NOT RESPONSIBLE TO REMOVE MEN."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Bengal Government have issued a statement regarding the incidents at Chandpur on May 19th and 20th, in the course of which it is stated that on May 19th, 241 coolies without tickets rushed in the gangways of receiving flat, overcame constables on guard and took possession of Coolundo the mail steamer, eventually the steamer anchored in the stream, and the "coolies" were allowed to proceed to the Coolundo, without paying fares. After the steamer moved into the river, the receiving flat was cleared with difficulty, in course of which the Sub-Divisional Officer and a representative of the Indian Tea Association were assaulted, repeated attacks on the flat made by the "coolies" during the night and they continued to occupy the station yard premises.

The following day, the station precincts being in very insanitary condition, cholera having broken out among the railway staff and with a view of guarding against recurrence of the previous night's disturbance, it was decided to remove the "coolies" to the field near the station, on which it was proposed to house them. A small force of military police armed with rifles, with bayonets unfixed cleared 2,500 to 3,000 "coolies" from the station at the cost of thirty minor casualties, none of which were serious. During the night the "coolies" left the field and dispersed into the town.

RESPONSIBILITY NOT GOVERNMENT'S.

The statement gives particulars of the measures adopted to deal with the epidemic outbreak and to provide additional accommodation, and adds the Government of Bengal express no opinion on the merits of differences between the employers and employed in the Sylhet tea gardens, but the responsibility for the regrettable situation which has arisen at Chandpur is not theirs and they do not accept that responsibility for removing at public expense the "coolies" who congregated there. Government are not interfering with the passage of those possessing necessary tickets, and are giving all necessary assistance in the matters of medical aid, sanitation, temporary housing and relief destitution. So far their efforts met scant response.

SILCHAR OBSERVES HARTAL.

(Associated Press.)

SILCHAR, May 25.

As a protest against the inhuman treatment of the coolies at Chandpur a complete *hartal* was observed here. The Bar and the Muktar libraries were closed. The running of the trains of the Assam Bengal Railway has been stopped.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The weather report for the week ending 25th May, 1921, states that there were two slight temporary advances of the monsoon during the week. The first gave fairly widespread rain in the south of the Peninsula on the 19th and the second caused heavy rain in the Andamans on the 23rd, but it is now becoming feeble. The week's rainfall was heavy in the Bay Islands, Assam and Mysore and deficient over the rest of the country. Temperature has been high from Bihar and Orissa to the North-West Frontier Province.

SIMLA, May 26

Temporary advance of monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Arabian Sea and of Bay and the rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and Tennaserim, with few falls in Burma, Bengal and Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy one and a half inches; Minbu three-quarters, Cherrampunji seven; Behrampur three-quarters; Skardu a quarter, Calicut, Trivandrum three-quarters and Cochin four.

Forecast:—Extension into Mysore.

[illegible] OFFICER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 26.

A Moulmein message announces the death of Commander E. W. Dansori, Port Officer, Collector and Conservator of Moulmein, on May [illegible] morning. While he was cleaning his revolver, it accidentally went off, the bullet hitting him in the head. The deceased was formerly a senior transport officer in the R. I. M., Bombay.

"KHILAFAT WRONG MUST BE RIGHTED."

(Continued from previous page.)

pected. At the same time our Indian Government sent an expeditionary force to Basra and the Egyptian Government sent up expeditions from Egypt to Senai etc. The speaker had read the original papers in that connection between Sir Edward Grey and the British Ambassador in Turkey, and he knew that the Turkish Vizier appealed to the British Government not to carry on that offensive. And the Allies violated the integrity of Turkey from all directions and the Turk was the aggressor.

Another thing said was that if Turkey had not entered the war a million lives would have been saved and consequently Turkey must be held responsible. Were the Allies going to take America and Italy to task because they did not go to war along with France and England? Were they going to take Russia to account because she made a treaty with Germany?

PLEDGES FORGOTTEN.

Then came the question of Lord Hardinge's pledge. When the British advance was held back in Mesopotamia Lord Hardinge assured the Moslems in India that the Holy Places of Islam would be kept intact, and no amount of assurances on the part of the "Times of India" would convince them that the pledges were only temporary. When the existence of British Empire was in peril in Europe, Mr. Lloyd George made a pledge that the war was made with Turkey not with the intention of any territorial acquisition etc. But Mr. Lloyd George had a short memory. It was a sacred pledge given to India and must be fulfilled. When the Indian Delegation went to Europe Mr. George had forgotten that pledge. If Greeks were given Thrace, Constantinople would be in constant jeopardy, as they were only divided by a thin line of demarcation. How could they expect the Turks to give Thrace into the hands of Greeks, who were their perpetual enemies? How could Turkey tolerate that condition? All those facts went to show how the past pledges had worked on the Allies in the consideration of the Turkish Treaty, and how the principles of justice, equity and right have been forgotten and how the pledges given have been forgotten!

WHAT WERE THE ARMISTICE TERMS?

He asked the Government to make it public on what terms Turkey had signed the Armistice. If Turkey had accepted the terms which had now been imposed on her, then it was all right. But, so far as he could gather from the war literature, he had found that General Townsend was used as an intermediary and Lord Northcliffe had published broadcast Mr. Wilson's famous Fourteen Points. On that understanding did Turkey make her armistice with the Allies, and he would ask the Government to prove otherwise

"INTERVIEW ALI BROS. AND MR. PICKTHALL."

The East would never be pacified until the Khilafat question was satisfactorily solved and Turkey was given Thrace and Smyrna and Constantinople. Unless these questions were handled from a statesmanlike point of view, not by a foreign office and by Lord Curzon but by an Indian Viceroy from an Indian point of view, there would never be peace in India. He submitted to Lord Reading that whatever he might do with regard to the Punjab, the Military question, economics etc. there would never be any peace as long as Moslems were humiliated. He would respectfully suggest to Lord Reading the name of Mr. Pickthall for an interview with him. He was an Englishman by birth, but he was a Moslem by religion. He had been through Asia Minor, through Mesopotamia and through the Turkish Empire and he knew the heart of Islam and he should be given an interview. Mr. Bharucha also suggested that Maulana Abdul Bari and the Ali Brothers should be interviewed by the Viceroy. Government of India should initiate its own foreign policy and also invite the agents of Afghanistan and other countries in Asia and call for a conference with a view to coming to an understanding and thereby lessening the burden of taxation which was pressing so heavily on Indians. British Empire existed because it was based on equality and justice. How could any nation trust the British after seeing the fate of Turkey? Germans were ruined for making a scrap of paper of one treaty, but the speaker had six such scraps of paper against the British.

"PLEDGES MUST BE FULFILLED".

Concluding, said Mr. Bharucha there was nothing to be searched, nothing to be investigated and nothing to be explored. The Government must fulfil the pledges as given by Mr. Lloyd George. They must remove their troops from Turkey and from Asia Minor and give Turkey her economic freedom. They must remember that as they sow they would reap. He earnestly hoped for the good name of Great Britain, for the peace of the East and the peace of India that Lord Reading would do his best to bring pressure on the Cabinet to fulfil the pledges given by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hardinge and only then there would be any peace in this land. (Cheers.)

MR. SUNTOKE.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, in proposing a vote of thanks said the principle of historical proof had been violated and trampled under foot. They had tried to get historical proofs against all that had been said against the Asiatic people by Herodotus, but it had been a difficult task. But Indians had received considerable encouragement by the writings and speeches of Mr. Pickthall based on the great principle of truth, truth and nothing but the truth. By the Grace of God there had been French historians who had similar courage to expose the several untruths that had been written in English history which had been passing from generation to generation. We wanted that effort to be taken up and with great fervour by gentlemen like their president. Indians wanted historical truth. Untruths had been made to learn untruths.

Whenever a nation was fed upon lies and untruths, then would its destruction come. Indians wished that the European nations should live, because there was so much that was worth living. Our Asiatic religion did not teach us to hate other religions. What we wanted was historical truth and we wanted history to be always founded on truth. Indians should, therefore, be determined that those false pages should be purged and never be revived.

DUTY OF BRITISH ELECTORS.

Mr. Pickthall had done his best to destroy many of those lies for propaganda, which was only fashionable during the war against Turkey, but it might be against us. It was a question not of a religion and not of nationality, but it was a question of truth. Truth was truth whether it was in India, America or Europe. They had been taught that the British were a truthful and honest people, but we now hesitated to accept that view. What were they to consider of a Cabinet which gave pledges and did not fulfil them? The responsibility of the nation for this was very great. They would believe him when he said that Providence would assert its way whether they lived prosperously or lived the life of plain living and high thinking. He would ask Englishmen whether they could tolerate such a Cabinet which could give pledges only to violate them. If they could, then they should tremble seriously that the hand of Providence would show itself in various ways. But if Providence was tempted too much who knew what fate must be awaiting us, compared to which the wreckage of the Persian Empire might be nothing? We Indians did not rejoice in such wreckages. We must do our best to avoid such wreckages, because our people would be the very first to suffer. How could the British reconcile their national life, truth and faith with the untruthful conduct of the people who were now placed at the helm of affairs? The ministers were chosen by the people and they should dismiss such ministers.

He again thanked Mr. Pickthall for presiding at the meeting.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS.

RULERS ASKED TO SUBMIT BUDGETS.

(Associated Press)

POONA, May 26.

A Conference of Native States subjects in the Deccan, organised by Mr. Patwardhan of the Servants of India Society, in conjunction with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, has just concluded its sittings in Poona. It was attended by a large number of delegates from different states and was presided over by Mr. Bapat, who was once connected with three states, as their administrator. The constitution for the Conference was passed and among the resolutions adopted by it there is one calling upon the rulers of the states to declare responsible Government as their goal and to make an immediate start in that direction by establishing representative institutions for their states on the model of legislative councils in British India.

The Conference also asked the ruling chiefs to leave the natural rights of their subjects of free speech and writing and meetings intact, and inroads on the liberties of the people that may be thought necessary being carried out only after the public opinion has been properly taken into consideration. The rulers of Native States were also requested to submit in the form of regular budget their yearly statement of receipts and expenditure for criticism and sanction to popular bodies, their civil list forming a fixed proportion of all the receipts.

A demand was made that when questions affecting the subjects of Native States would be pending before Indian legislative bodies, provisions should be made for the representation of their interests and a complete removal of all discriminations as between British and Native States.

NANKHANA CASE.

MAHANT'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 25.

In addition to the oral examination by the Magistrate, Mahanth Narain Das of Nankhana, who has just been committed to the sessions, put in a lengthy written statement, which was read out in the Court today. The Mahanth said he had been apprehending an attack from the Akalies and renovated the gate-walls and entrances of the Nankhana temple not with a view to attack but for his own shelter and protection. The holes in the doors were made in order that he might watch what was happening outside and not for shooting.

He was asleep in bed on the 20th of February morning, when he was roused by the noise of shots. He stirred out only once to inform the police, but the Akalies chased him and so he concealed himself in his house for fear of the Akalies. It was only when the Deputy Commissioner arrived, he came out and saw the Akalies lying dead. As there was great consumption of kerosine oil in the temple, he bought oil in large quantities which cost him cheaper. He denied having shot anybody or having ordered firing. He had approached the members of the Executive Council of the local Government, the Commissioner and Mahatma Gandhi for advice and assistance but without avail. The Government refused even to place a police guard at Nankhana on the plea that Government would not interfere as it was a religious matter. He further stated that his *munshi* had engaged Pathans for metalling roads and keeping watch and ward.

DR. CHOLKAR CASE.

"CASE OF SANCTIONED PROSECUTION."

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 26.

In the Doctor Cholkar's sedition case Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, argued that Dr. Cholkar delivered his speech in ordinary Marathi and Mr Kamat, official Marathi shorthand writer, who is familiar with Marathi took down his speech correctly and it is Dr. Cholkar's complete speech. Dr. Cholkar exhorted his audience to regard Congress as their *sarkar*, and whenever the word *sarkar* is used it is meant the present Government. Mr. Kamat did not omit anything that would change the meaning or trend of Dr. Cholkar's speech. The shorthand writer's duty is to take down whatever he hears, and it is not necessary that he should possess political knowledge to grasp the sense and ideas of a political speech. Shorthand notes of Mr. Pradhan, another official Marathi shorthand reporter, are corroborative and not contradictory. Dr. Cholkar preached republican form of Government in place of the present Government, and he called the Government as "satanic." Dr. Cholkar's speech was not intended to excite feelings of his audience, but it was a well calculated, balanced and considered speech to impress on the minds of his hearers as to what form of Government they should have. Mr. Dick during his arguments said that they were dealing with a case of sanctioned prosecution.

Mr. Abhyankar asked him as to what he meant by referring to sanctioned prosecution.

Mr. Dick replied that he meant that this was a case in which Government had sanctioned prosecution.

Mr. Abhyankar replied that there would be no prosecution for sedition without sanction of Government, and he wanted to know the point that Mr. Dick wanted to make out by the statement.

Mr. Dick replied that he meant nothing more than what he said. Mr. Dick did not finish the arguments when the Court rose for the day.

MR. DALBAHADUR GIRI.

TAKEN TO JAIN IN DECORATED RICKSHAW.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, May 25.

Mr. Dalbahadur Giri, Secretary, District Congress Committee, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment on a charge under Section 188, I. P. C., of disobeying orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The accused was garlanded and taken in a decorated rickshaw to the jail.

RIOT AT MAHAGAON.

POLICE VESION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The following telegram has been received from the Police Superintendent, Allahabad, and forwarded for information:—A riot, an outcome of the Kissan Sabha movement, occurred yesterday evening at Mahgaon Pargana, Chail, between the Mahomedan Zamindars and the Hindu cultivators. The Mahomedans used guns. They killed two, proceeding. All is quiet now.

MR. NARAIN SINGH.

SENTENCED TO 5 MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, May 26.

Mr. Narain Singh has been convicted of an offence under Section 7 of the Prevention of the Seditious Meetings Act in the Court of Mr. Connor for having made a speech likely to cause public excitement at a village in Amritsar district and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, or in default one month's further imprisonment. The accused refused to either pay fine or make a statement or produce defence.

VAISHNAVA SAMPRADAIS ACCEPT N.-C.-O.

RS. 200 FOR SHOUTING "GANDHI-KI-JAI"

(From a Correspondent)

MUTTRA, May 26.

Yesterday a public mass meeting of highly religious significance, attended by heads and followers of all Vaishnava Sampradais, unanimously declared at Brindaban, the holiest place of Hindus, after thorough discussion that non-violent Non-Cooperation was a Dharmic and pious movement that the present system of Government was unholy and opposed to Hindu Dharma. Numerous authorities from Hindu scriptures were cited. A special feature of the meeting was that the representatives of the local bureaucracy and cooperators were specially invited. They were asked to propose cooperator president. They were calmly and courteously listened. The presidential speech of Goswami Chhabelevlal was a very eloquent impressive and learned one.

To-day, Seth Niranjanpd of Sasnipd, after having been arrested at Agra under Section 124-A, was brought before Mr. Fremantle. When his case was adjourned to the 30th, he said "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai", and left the Court. The District Magistrate seemed to be upset and bewildered and called back the accused and asked why he should not be prosecuted under Section 228 for shouting. Before the accused could say a word in reply, judgment was passed and the accused fined Rs. 200, in default one month's imprisonment.

BURMA RAILWAY

"INCREASE OF PAY NO[illegible]

(Associated Pr[illegible]

RANGOON, [illegible]

The Burma Railways have forwarded to Mr. Patel, a communication, replying to the strikers' memorials, in which he says that the condonation for the break in service for the purposes of gratuity can be granted by the Secretary. Pay during the strike cannot be considered and increased pay is not justified when the strikers' wages are compared with those earned by similar workers. He assures that the men's interests will be watched and later if the circumstances demand increase will be given. He adds that three hundred men have been recruited at the Insein workshops and there are sufficient applications to replace the whole of the running staff, but the company is prepared to take back as many of the strikers as possible.

IS PRESS ACT DYING?

FRESH SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "NEW BURMA."

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 26.

The printer and publisher of the "New Burma" Press has been called upon by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, to furnish fresh security of Rs. 2,500 by May 28th, as the security of Rs. 1,000 already deposited has been forfeited on account of the article published on April 22nd.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT ANGORA.

FEIZI PASHA REMAINS PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, [illegible]y 23.

Constantinople.—It is officially stated that the ministerial crisis at Angora has been settled by Feizi Pasha remaining in office of the President of the Council of Commissars, with Youssouf Kemal Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The report that Rafet Pasha has been elected President of the Council is therefore incorrect

Feizi Pasha is one of the Extremists, whose policy consequently prevails at Angora.

"EXTREMIST ELEMENT COMPLETELY IN ASCENDANT"

ZEITUN BESIEGED BY KEMALIST INFANTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 23.

Reuter learns that the extremist element has now completely gained the control at Angora. It is pointed out that Britain has gone to the extreme concession in releasing the majority of Turkish prisoners at Malta, and consequently the Nationalists' refusal to liberate the British prisoners at Angora is having a bad impression in London.

The Armenian Sources in London have received information that the Kemalist infantry, supported by a mountain artillery, have surrounded the Armenian stronghold of Zeitun.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

"HOT AND COLD DOUCHES"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

Leipzig.—Some frightful treatment meted out to the prisoners was described at the trial of Heyman whom the President examined for two hours. Heyman admitted beating the prisoners and the evidence showed that men were kept under hat and cold douches for hours at a time, resulting in unbalancing of their minds. Others were clubbed because they refused mining work and instances were quoted of "bread and water" punishment extending over a period of 56 days.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN PROBLEM.

SIR. T. BENNET'S WARNING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 23.

In the course of discussion at the East India Association on Mr. Polak's paper on the East African-Indian problem at which Lord Chelmsford presided, Sir Thomas Bennett regretted that the Indians in Nairobi were reported to have passed resolution that unless certain grievances were redressed, taxes would not be paid. As one generally sympathetic with their claims and working for them, he warned them that Parliament was not going to be bullied or threatened. The Politicians who thought otherwise, made the greatest mistake possible. They would only embarrass and hinder powerful forces, including Mr. Montagu who were working for them in England. Sir T. Bennett enjoined them to carry on their agitation constitutionally and they would succeed.

[illegible]

Never in the [illegible] was a shareholder[illegible] ed, enthusiastic and tu[illegible] unduly uproarious, as[illegible] Industrial Bank, held[illegible] The Hall at the Na[illegible] it was found too sp[illegible] similar occasions, se[illegible] on Wednesday and[illegible] interested perso[illegible] an ardent intention o[illegible] the meeting. There[illegible] standing even on the stairca[illegible] a room inside the Hall. And still th[illegible] was untoward scene in the mee[illegible] ing. This was perhaps due to—as Mr. Suntoke told the chairman—Sir Dorab's little assurance, rather unconsciously uttered, that the Directors would always be ready to place Indians in responsible positions "as soon as they were available." But it is surprising that the shareholders did not insist upon definite reply to the question which was put to the Chairman from a hundred mouths namely, "Did you advertise to secure the services of capable Indians before you sent for the highly paid European assistants?" It would have been indeed worth while to wait and wait till Sir Dorab or Mr. Billimoria made this point clear. A young shareholder's retort to the chairman, that "the Bank does not only belong to you but to us as well", though it sounds somewhat rude, received prolonged applause. This was said when Sir Dorab abruptly said that it was not possible for him to answer all the questions put by the shareholders, nor would he postpone the meeting because the Directors had not a lot of [illegible] to come and meet whenever the shareholders wanted. All trouble it seems, could have been very easily avoided if the Directors had made bold to give an affirmative answer to the question: "Do the Directors now assure us that as soon as the agreement of the present European assistants expires, their places would be filled by Indians?" This was the question which mainly contributed to intensify the trouble. And Sir Dorab, instead of giving a straightforward reply to this question of all questions, went on recalling reminiscences of the Indian Industrial commission. Of what interest is to the shareholders to know that a "great" engineer while serving his apprenticeship had to clean an iron chain and that a "great" industrialist had ungrudgingly to shovel coal when he was an apprentice? The shareholders wanted to know if qualified Indians could not be found for the offices which were filled by highly paid Europeans and whether the Directors had held an examination to satisfy themselves that the present Indian employees were of inferior culture and training to the European assistants. There was an out burst of "shame, shame" when the Chairman said that there were 42 European members on the staff and that they received as salaries Rs. 42,175, for March, 1921, whereas 630 Indian members got Rs. 55,170 for the same month. The chairman said he was "very sorry at this attitude of the shareholders." One must have asked oneself the question "why should Sir Dorab be sorry." He has said his say in a lengthy speech why should not shareholders express their feelings in a word?" There was another outburst when the Chairman announced that the house and conveyance allowances to Europeans amounted approximately to Rs. 1,550 per month and that to Indians amounted to about Rs. 200. Sir Dorab then went on with his explanation about the qualification of the European members of the staff, and said that it was with great difficulty that the staff had been obtained and that so far as Europeans were concerned, with the exception of specialists in other branches of the Bank's business, they have all had certain banking experience and many of them passed examinations in banking. But there was no reply to the question put by a number of shareholders as to whether Indians with such banking experience as the Europeans could not be found. The funniest part of the proceedings was when the chairman put the motion of the adoption of the report. As usual he first asked those who were in favour of the adoption to raise their hands and this done by a minority he asked those who were against. Now he found that 'nays' were more than the "ayes." So he asked the supporters again to raise their hands as he said he did not count them the first time. The "ayes's raised their hands, the chairman counted them and suddenly declared the report adopted without counting the "nays" consequently there was a demand for a poll. The motion was again put and this time the votes were counted with the assistance of Mr. Suntoke when it was found that the "nays" carried the day.

Now, what was inexplicable has happened. But one does not know whether to be surprised for some for those who were responsible for censuring the speech of Sir Dorab Tata as the Chairman of the meeting. He was really confronted with defending an indefensible position and hence the usual dodges in side tracking the main issue, closing over apparent shortcomings and finally applying liberal doses of platitudes which are considered so efficacious in pacifying all sins of omissions and commissions on such occasions. Though the voice was that of Sir Dorab, one could notice in the speech the hand of those who are in reality responsible for the anti-Indian policy of the Bank.

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B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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MADAN MOHAN'S CASE.

HIS MOTHER'S BLESSINGS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, May 21.

Chaturved Madan Mohan's case was fixed for the 20th The same morning a message was received from his mother giving him her blessings and telling him that she would not mind if her son received ten years for the country.

The hearing was resumed before the District Magistrate. Sub-inspector Medh Singh proved his notes and admitted that he could not keep pace with the speaker. Major Toulmin, Superintendent of Police cross-examined by Mr. Fazl Ali Barrister stated that he first heard of the speech from the Kotwal at his bungalow. There were no shorthand writers in Gorakhpur. He next heard of the speech on the 2nd May when he received orders from the Government to file the complaint. He did not apply nor did he make any personal suggestion for prosecution between the 9th April and the 2nd May. He did not look at any papers embodying the speech including Urdu notes of Mukhtar Ahmed and Medhsing. Generally the police diaries and important papers are placed daily before him and initialled. Stronger speeches than the present had been made without any sanction having been obtained.

Mukhtar Ahmed was then cross-examined and stated that he could not understand Bhasha and did not know the meaning of words Shama Bhashan Pranali Paddhati He did not and knew shorthand and could not state how many words a minute he could write.

Medhsing was next examined and stated he had reported only 3 or 4 speeches so far know only ordinary Bhasha.

Jagannath Prasad Kotwal was next cross-examined and stated that he heard of meeting on the afternoon of the 8th and did not make any special arrangement for reports of speech He claimed to understand Bhasha and all the words used in the speech. During the examination of witnesses the Magistrate agreed to the capacity of reporters being tested by a third person reading a non-political passage from some newspaper. There being no time for experiment the Court rose for the day.

In his written statement the accused stated that he was innocent and passages in his speech had been transposed and garbled He was formerly a cooperator and helped the Government during the great war but became a non-cooperator on account of the Punjab and the Khilafat affairs. His speech was on non-violent non-cooperation as outlined by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. It was a perfectly constitutional speech within the limits prescribed in Lord Chelmsford's speech.

The Magistrate then framed charge against the accused under Section 124A and called upon the Government pleader to put his case under Section 153A. Court remarked that there was no case under Section 153A. The hearing was then postponed *sine die* in order to obtain the sanction of Chief Secretary.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The hearing of the case against Madan Mohan was taken up to-day at 11 Maksud cross-examined admitted that the speech could not and did not create hatred in him against the Government. The capacity of speech reporter was ther tested Mr. Narsingh Das then read an article from Kasen on the use of manure in a very slow speech. The reporters could not report more than half out of 479 words Mukhtar Ahmed could take down only 233.

The accused was then examined by the Court. He admitted having made a speech on the 8th and when filing his written statement said that before he was called upon to file his written statement he wished to state that he thanked his Barristers and Vakils for their efforts but he had lost his faith in the justice of British Courts. When called on to plead the accused remarked that he was not guilty but he might be charged if the Congress creed came within this section

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN CHOTTA NAGPUR.

ASSURANCE OF GOVT. HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 25.

H. E. Lord Sinha replying to the joint addresses from the District Board and the Ranchi Municipality made important observations regarding the improvement of Chotta Nagpur, alluding to railways. His Excellency said: There were several projects now under consideration and it was probable that if the proposal for linking up Bokhara, Ramgars and Karnpura coal fields with iron are deposits of Singhbhum was carried into effect, a new line of railway would traverse the district from the north-east to the south. That would do much to open up undeveloped parts of the district, and they could rest assured that his Government would do all that was possible to secure from the Government of India, extensions of the railways without which the mineral wealth of Chotta Nagpur could not be developed.

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HYDERABAD AND N. C. O.

RECORD OF WORK TILL APRIL 30.

Mr. Ghansham Jethanand, Secretary, Hyderabad District Congress Committee has sent the following report of work done in Hyderabad District upto the 30th April 1921:—

I—Withdrawal of Pleaders:—
1 Mr. Abdul Jabar.

II—Withdrawal of Honorary Magistrates:—
1 Mr. Aminudin.

III—Withdrawal of Teachers:—
1 Mr. Hemandas of Tando Jam.

IV—Total Membership of Congress Committees.
14 Congress Committees with 2569 members.

V.—General Propaganda.
36 Villages and Towns have been visited by Congress workers and about 90 meetings held. There has been continual street propaganda also. Several meetings of ladies have been held in Manders and Tikahas.

VI.—National Education.
Following schools have been started.

Secondary	3
Primary	3
Total number of teachers	26
Total number of pupils	451

VII.—Temperance.
Continual propaganda for temperance is going on. It is difficult to know the exact results. It is reported that there is reduction of 50 p. c. consumption of liquor. Reduction is probably greater.

VIII.—Swadeshi work.
Cotton purchased on behalf of Congress Committee.

		Md.	Sr.
		117	30
Cotton ginner with hand	,, ,,	86	0
Yarn spun ,, ,,	,, ,,	9	0
Hand spun yarn purchased	,,	20	0
Khadhar manufactured.	Yards 1648		
Khadhar purchased.	Yards 2153		
Khadhar sold ,,	Yards 3613		
Charkhas working ,,	62		
Total number of Charkhas working in the District (correct figure not available so far, as systematic survey of the District has not been made)			334
Weavers working under Congress Committee			22
Total No. of Weavers (So far as known, figure is not therefore correct)			231

IX. Collections:—

Amount collected from all sources	Rs. 22,139	0	0
Amount promised	Rs. 8,250	0	0
Total	Rs. 30,389	0	0

This amount has been collected from Hyderabad city only. It includes the amount of Rs. 5,000 (paid as well as promised) given to Mahatma Gandhi as purse. It does not include the collections made at the Hyderabad District Conference which were also given to Mahatma Gandhi. Regular reports of collections from district have not been received in this office.

DEMOB SOLDIERS.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay gives a Scheme for the employment of demobilised soldiers whether Europeans or Indians. It states:—

In order to secure employment of demobilised soldiers, European and Indian, a scheme has been devised with the object of placing employers of labour in India in touch with suitable applicants for employment, such applicants (Europeans and Indians) being men who have been or will soon be demobilised from military service in India or persons resident in the United Kingdom who are willing to come out to India in industrial or commercial employment.

2. The scheme consists essentially of two parts,—

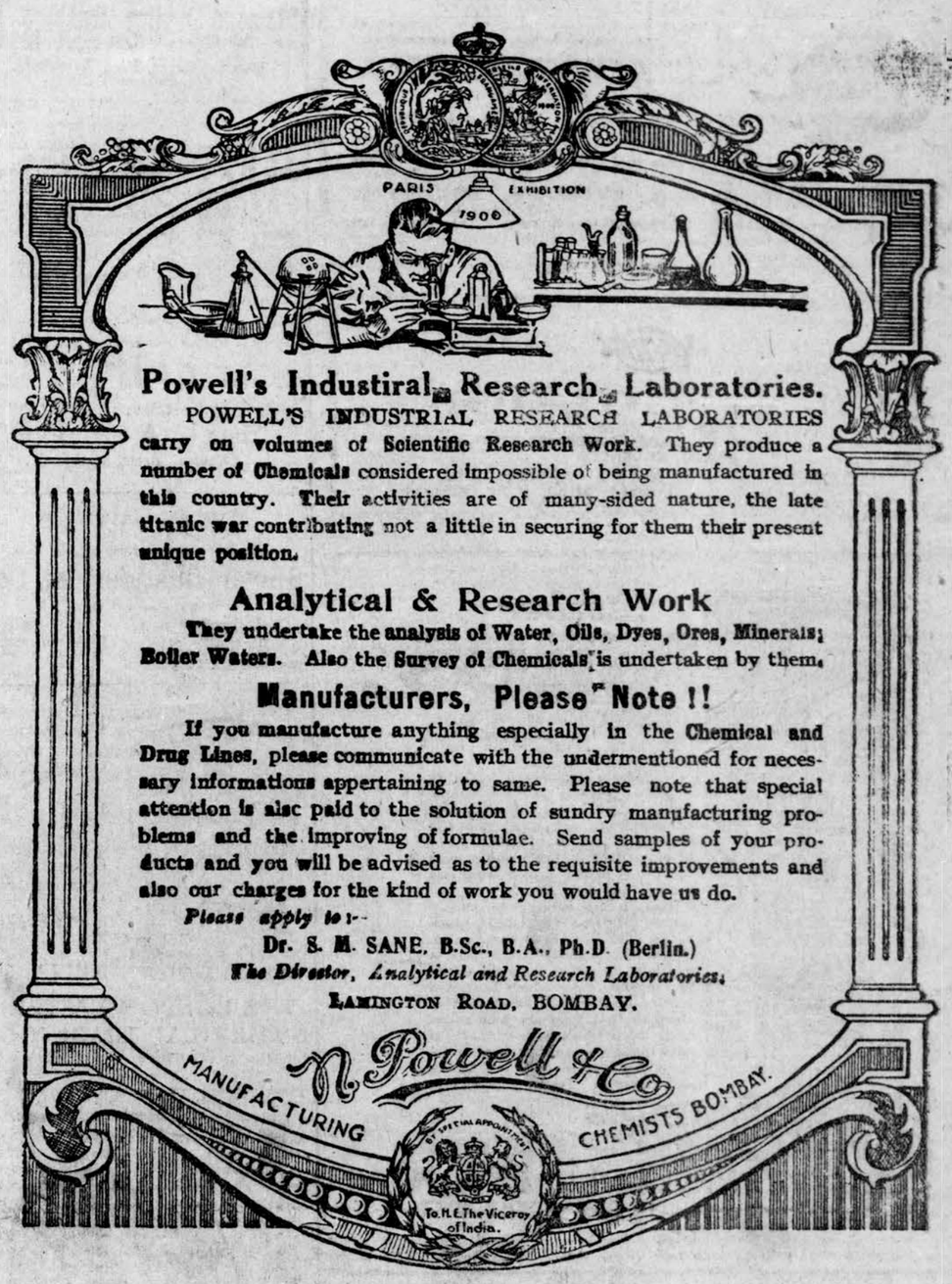
(a) cooperation with the Adjutant-General in India for the employment of persons (Europeans or Indians) demobilised from military service in India;

(b) cooperation with the Ministry of Labour in England in providing employers in India with their requirements of British labour.

3. Under part (a) of the scheme, the Adjutant-General in India has prepared classified lists detailing the qualifications of those British and Indian personnel who have served in the war (the latter of skilled categories only), who have solicited his assistance in securing post-war employment, and also those who are still serving but wish to secure employment in India on the termination of their military engagement. The procedure in dealing with such cases is to supply prospective employers with vacancy forms which on completion are forwarded to the Adjutant-General in India. The latter supplies the employer with a list of persons *prima facie* suitable for the applicant's purpose, and the applicant is requested to communicate direct with the person whose name has been supplied to him.

4. Somewhat similar arrangements are made under part (b) of the scheme. A printed form is available to prospective employers who will enter in it the particulars of the conditions of employment which they have to offer. Attached to this form is an endorsement to be filled up by the Director of Industries who will vouch for the accuracy of the statement made by the prospective employer in the body of the form. A copy of the form is then transmitted direct to the Ministry of Labour, London, which communicates the offer of employment to suitable persons in England. Arrangements can be made for applicants for employment to be interviewed locally in England by competent persons in the districts where they reside and for a report of the interview to be furnished to the employer's representative in England.

5. Employers desiring to employ demobilised soldiers, whether Europeans or Indians, under either part (a) or part (b) of the scheme, are invited to communicate with the Director of Industries, New Custom House, Bombay, who will provide them with the forms which are to be filled up under either part of the scheme.



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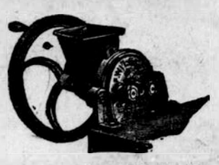

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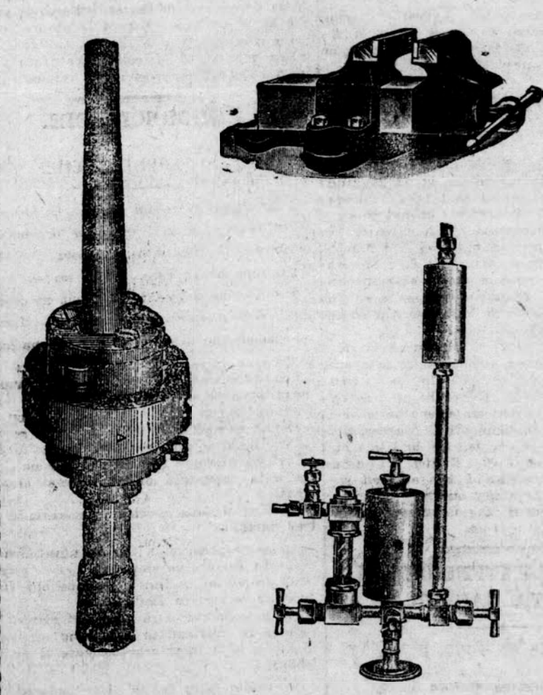

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